

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

# JOURNAL

VOLUME XLIV. NUMBER 14.  
WHOLE NUMBER 2258.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1906.

SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.  
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

**GOOD WIND JUDGMENT** is acquired  
with practice.

**Use a Laflin & Rand Wind Indicator.**

Tells you instantly how much wind allow-  
ance to make on your rifle.

Also general information on elevation,  
light, temperature, etc.

Made of celluloid in a most convenient form  
for use even in skirmishing.

**THE RIFLEMAN'S FRIEND.**

From 200 to 1000 yards.

Price 50 cents.

Address: Rifle Smokeless Division,  
E. I. DuPont Company, Wilmington, Del.

## Bethlehem Steel Company

South Bethlehem, Pa.

Finished Guns of all Calibers, Gun Forgings, Gun Carriages, Pro-  
jectiles and Armor Plate. High Grade Shafting and Forgings for  
Marine and Stationary Engines, Drop Forgings, Miscellaneous  
Forgings and Castings of all descriptions. Refined Iron, Billets and  
Pig Iron. Heavy Machinery of Special Design. Armor Plate Vaults.

### BRANCH OFFICES:

100 Broadway, New York City. 1351 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.  
1111 Keystone Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. 430 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.  
Pennsylvania Building, Cor. 15th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Fremont and Howard Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

## COLT'S

Trade Mark

**"NEW SERVICE" REVOLVER.**

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

**CALIBRE .45.**

Colt's Pat. Fire Arms Mfg. Co.,

Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.



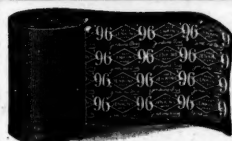
## RUBBER COVERED WIRES AND CABLES FOR EVERY SERVICE.

For Underground, Aerial, and Submarine use. "Safety" wires and cables have the endorsement of some  
of the largest users in the United States.

THE SAFETY INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE COMPANY, 114-116 Liberty St., New York.

## JENKINS '96 PACKING

is preferred by all engineers who have ever had the  
opportunity to gain a full knowledge of its merits. It  
makes perfect joint instantly. It gives longest satis-  
factory service. It is guaranteed. Write for booklet.  
Jenkins Bros., New York, Boston, Phila., Chicago, London.



## TOBIN BRONZE

TRADE MARK.  
Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

**NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER** Can be forged at Cherry Red Heat

R and Square and Hex on Rods or Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc., Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Lining, Con-  
densers, Radiators, Center Boilers, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches, Powder Press Plates, Boiler and  
Condenser Tubes, Flange Castings, etc. Also a full line of Yacht and Launching, and other straight, ready for fitting.  
For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.

**THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY.**

99 John Street

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

NEW YORK

**LUNKENHEIMER VALVES**  
STANDARD FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.  
**THE LUNKENHEIMER CO. Cincinnati, Ohio**



**THE GARLOCK PACKING CO.**

Manufacturers of

**GARLOCK FIBROUS PACKINGS**

and

**PITT METAL PACKINGS**

Recognized the World over as the Highest Grade Packings manufactured.

136 LIBERTY ST.,  
NEW YORK CITY.

Send for Catalogue

604 ARCH ST.,  
PHILADELPHIA.

## NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING & DRY DOCK COMPANY.

WORKS AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA. (On Hampton Roads).  
Equipped with two large Basin Dry Docks of the following dimensions:—

	No. 1	No. 2
Length on Top	610 Feet	827 Feet
Width on Top	130 "	162 "
Width on Bottom	50 "	80 "
Draft of Water Over Sill	25 "	30 "

For Estimates and further  
particulars address

C. B. ORCUTT, Pres't, No. 1 Broadway, N. Y.

## PATENT BINDERS

FOR FILING THE

Army and Navy Journal  
By Mail, postpaid, \$1.25  
Delivered at office, \$1.00

## INTER-POLE

Motors operate at a con-  
stant speed irrespective  
of load.

**WITHOUT SPARKING.**

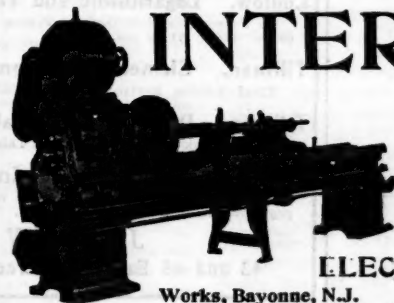
Speed ratios up to 6 to 1.

Bulletins tell more.

**ELECTRO-DYNAMIC CO.,**

Works, Bayonne, N.J.

11 Pine Street, New York.



Building for the Navies of the World

## The Lake Submarine Boat

The Original Even Keel, Submersible Type.  
Protected by Patents.

Practical and Reliable for Harbor, Coast and Sea Defense or Offense

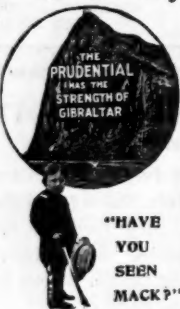
**The Lake Torpedo Boat Company**

605 and 606 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

**NO EXTRA PREMIUMS  
ON ARMY OFFICERS  
POLICIES IN  
PEACE OR IN WAR!**

## The Prudential

Offers Extremely Liberal  
Inducements for Army  
Officers to  
Secure Life  
Insurance,  
or add to  
that which  
they have.



Liberal Policies  
also for  
Officers of the  
Navy.

## The Prudential

Insurance Company of America  
Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State  
of New Jersey.

John F. Dryden, Pres. Home Office, Newark, N. J.

Write To-day for Information at  
Your Age. Dept. 20.

A. W. McNEIL, Manager,  
Army and Navy Dept., Newark, N. J.

"Mack" does business by Correspondence. Excellent opportunity for  
Retired Army Officers to Represent  
this Department. Write for Particulars.

## The Spirit of Old West Point



Gen. Morris Schaff

General Morris Schaff has written a series of delightful reminiscences entitled "THE SPIRIT OF OLD WEST POINT." They present a lively picture of the life at West Point before the days of new buildings and crack football teams, in the momentous years just preceding the Civil War. They have, moreover, a wide significance as perhaps the most vivid embodiment that has yet been seen in prose of the spirit of patriotism that fired young American manhood in the days of our great national struggle. The series will begin in an early number of

### THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

Three issues (October, November and December, 1906), will be mailed without charge to new subscribers for 1907 upon receipt of \$4.00. A trial subscription for three months will be sent to new subscribers upon receipt of 50 cents.

35 cents a copy, \$4.00 a year.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY  
4 Park Street, BOSTON, MASS.

## The Allen Dense Air Ice Machine

Used in the U. S. Navy  
Contains no chemicals, only air. The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets of large steam yachts.

H. B. ROELKER,  
41 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK

## Xmas Novels

By the author of "Dodo," "The Angel of Pain"

### PAUL

E. F. BENSON'S latest MODERN LOVE STORY, of which *The Athenaeum*, London, says, "We are disposed to rank this novel as Mr. Benson's best work accomplished since . . . 'Dodo.'"

By the author of "The Ravaneli"

### GABRIELLE Transgressor

HARRIS DICKSON'S unusual and intense love story of Colonial New Orleans, into which is woven the seductive mystery of the East. WITH A FRONTISPIECE IN COLORS.

By the author of "The Scarlet Pimpernel"

### "I WILL REPAY"

BARONESS ORCZY'S stirring story of the French Revolution. "The Scarlet Pimpernel" reappears in this novel and plays an important part in the development of the plot.

By the authors of "The Chronicles of Don Q"

### DON Q IN THE SIERRA

K. and H. PRICHARD'S thrilling stories of adventure woven about Don Q, the suave and crafty bandit. EIGHT FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Dashing On! Ninth Edition!

### The Colonel of the Red Huzzars

By JOHN REED SCOTT, easily captures all honors as 1906's most dashing romance. The illustrations in color by CLARENCE F. UNDERWOOD add to its appropriateness as a gift.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

J. B. Lippincott Company

Publishers

Philadelphia

Ingalls. Handbook of Problems in Direct Fire.

8vo, vi+400 pages. Cloth, \$4.00.

Ludlow. Logarithmic and Trigonometric Tables.

To Four and a Half Decimal Places, with Decimal Subdivision of the Degree. 8vo, vi+47 pages. Cloth, \$1.00 net.

Tillman. Elementary Lessons in Heat.

Third Edition Revised and Enlarged. 8vo, x+178 pages, 56 figures. Cloth, \$1.50 net.

Tillman. Descriptive General Chemistry.

A Text-book for Short Course. Third Edition, Revised. 8vo. Cloth, \$3.00 net.

Tillman. A Text-Book of Important Minerals and Rocks.

With Tables for the Determination of Minerals. Second Edition, Revised. 8vo, ix+176 pages, 38 figures. Cloth, \$2.00 net.

JOHN WILEY & SONS,

43 and 45 East 19th Street, - - - New York City.

MOFFAT, YARD  
& COMPANY.

FOR AMERICANS, BIG AND LITTLE.

MOFFAT, YARD  
& COMPANY.

"The boys' elders could read it with profit."—New York Sun.

## Our Army for Our Boys

A BRIEF STORY OF ITS ORGANIZATION, DEVELOPMENT AND  
EQUIPMENT, FROM 1775 TO THE PRESENT DAY.

...BY...

H. A. OGDEN and TUDOR JENKS.

COL. H. O. S. HEISTAND says of it in the *Journal of the Military Institution*:

"The work is one that will appeal to all persons interested in the Army of the country, and a copy of it should be in every school library and in every home where there is a boy."

The ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER calls it

"A book which is replete with accurate information and rich in the embellishment of colored pictures made from the drawings of Mr. Ogden, the artist who made for the Government the official pictures of the uniform, the historical compilation of which is on file in the Quartermaster General's Office. The book is brought up to date with pictures of such officers as Generals Chaffee, Bates and Corbin, and describes the present organization."

With 12 full page drawings lithographed in full colors, and 40 line drawings.  
Size, 9"x12½ inches. \$2.00 net. (Postage 16 cents.)

MOFFAT, YARD & COMPANY, NEW YORK

It takes about two minutes to prepare

## Jell-O



for dessert, and it is better than most desserts that require an hour's preparation. Certainly no other "quick" dessert can be compared with Jell-O, which is generally considered America's most famous dessert.

One never grows tired of Jell-O.

Jell-O comes in 6 fruit flavors: Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry, Orange, Chocolate and Cherry.

10c. per package. Enough for 6 people. All grocers sell Jell-O.

Beautifully illustrated recipe book, free. Address, The Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y. Jell-O received the highest award Gold Medal at St. Louis Exposition, 1904.

## IDEAS FOR CHRISTMAS

"Yes, do you send me a book."—Dorothy Wordsworth to Coleridge.

CHATEAUX OF TOURNAI. The season's art book—a superb gift for travelers or art lovers. Its beauty, artistic value, and scholarly tone make it giving a delicate compliment. Illustrated in color by Jules Guérin. \$6 net, postage 27 cents.

LINCOLN THE LAWYER. A work of fresh interest and permanent value to every American—its reading indispensable to a correct view of Lincoln's life and character. By Frederick Trevor Hill. Illustrated. \$2 net, postage 14 cents.

THE THUMB-NAIL SERIES solves the problem of a slight remembrance. Beautiful little classics (more than thirty in all) in embossed leather bindings. The most exquisite little books ever made—philosophy, poetry, romance, etc. New issues, Hale's "The Man Without a Country," Emerson's "Friendship and Character," and the Book of Proverbs. \$1 each, put up in a box. Send for complete list.

SEEING FRANCE WITH UNCLE JOHN. It means a merry Christmas to the recipient, Anne Warner's new book of humor, rightly called "a new 'Innocents Abroad.' " Delightfully illustrated. \$1.50.

HOW TO STUDY PICTURES. The most satisfying, comprehensive, suggestive work of its kind. The friend fond of pictures will find it an invaluable companion. By Charles H. Caffin. Fully illustrated. \$2 net, postage 19 cents.

ITALIAN VILLAS. Edith Wharton's text with superb pictures in color by Maxfield Parrish. Just the gift for a person fond of a garden. \$6 net, postage 27 cents.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ANDREW D. WHITE. One of the world's great biographies—a model of proportion, of simplicity, of vividness. Illustrated. \$7.50 net, postage 45 cents.

CAMPAIGNING WITH GRANT. A new edition of General Horace Porter's famous book. Just the gift for a military friend. Illustrated. \$1.80 net, postage 16 cents.

QUEEN SILVER-BELL. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. A unique and charming book of fairy stories for children. Illustrated in full color by Harrison Cady. 60 cents.

RACKETY-PACKETY HOUSE. The second book of fairy stories by Frances Hodgson Burnett. Clever and charming. Illustrated in full color by Harrison Cady. 60 cents.

DON-A-DEE-AM. A novel by Harvey J. O'Higgins. A book like "Sentimental Tommy," but the Boston Transcript likes it better. \$1.50.

GEORGIE. A gift for a young man or a girl. "Georgie" loves a different girl in every chapter. By Dorothea Deakin. Illus. \$1.50.

UNCLE WILLIAM. Jennette Lee's story of an old Nova Scotia fisherman, a new and beautiful character. A book that makes one the better for the reading. \$1.

THE LADY OF THE DECORATION. As sweet a love story as any reader could wish for; scene laid in Japan. A charming gift. \$1.

A BOOK OF MUSIC. Richard Watson Gilder's new volume of poems relating to music. \$1 net, postage 4 cents.

BURNETT'S (MRS.) BOOKS OF FAIRY STORIES. See under "Queen, Silver Bell" and "Racketty-Packetty House." Illustrated in full color, 60 cents each.

THE CRIMSON SWEATER. A new popular athletic story by Ralph Henry Barbour, author of "For the Honor of the School." Just the gift for a boy. Illustrated. \$1.50.

THE BIBLE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. The King James Version, with new chapter arrangements, and with genealogies, etc., omitted. Beautifully illustrated. \$1.50.

BOY'S LIFE OF LINCOLN. By Helen Nicolay, based upon Hay and Nicolay's standard life. A perfect gift for a young American. Illustrated. \$1.50.

PINKIE PERKINS. "Pinkie Perkins: Just a Boy" and "Further Fortunes of Pinkie Perkins." By Captain Harold Hammond, U. S. A. You make no mistake in choosing these for a boy. Illustrated. \$1.50 each.

All the above are sold at all book stores and are published by

THE CENTURY CO.

UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

## PATENTS

WILKINSON

& FISHER.

Attorneys-at-Law and

Solicitors of Patents

928-930 F ST., N. W., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Pamphlets of instructions furnished free on application.

## Factory TO Pocket

Est. 1876. Waltham Watches.

14k. and 18k., at about

half retail prices.

Get Catalog 10A.

W. F. DOLL MFG. CO.,

175 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Cor. Cortlandt St. UPSTAIRS,



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1906.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscriptions, \$6.00 per year. To clubs ordering ten copies or more, \$3.00 each copy. As the purpose of this special club rate of \$3.00 per year is to encourage individual subscriptions, it is allowed for single subscriptions from members of the Services and their families, but not for organizations of any kind, to which the price is uniformly \$6.00. Club subscriptions are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the Journal.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,  
93-101 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Washington, D.C., Office: Rooms 926, 927, Colorado Building, William M. Mason, Representative.

While it is impossible as yet to foresee the final outcome of the anomalous conditions which have arisen in Cuba, some things are already reasonably clear. One is that all hope for the early withdrawal of the American troops might as well be abandoned at once. Another is that any attempt to hold popular elections in the island so long as partizan feeling continues as it is would end in failure, and a third is that each of the opposing political parties would evidently rather have the United States remain in control indefinitely than see the offices turned over to its opponent. This feeling is one of the most unfortunate features of the situation for the reason that the longer it continues the stronger will become the demand for permanent American control. There is already a powerful agitation for such an arrangement, and its purpose is vaguely expressed in the following declaration which, according to the Havana Telegraph, is being signed by large numbers of the most progressive planters, business men and property holders in Cuba: "We desire that the Platt Amendment be a guarantee, more effective than heretofore, for the wealth, good government and the liberty of the Cuban people; we desire that in Cuba be not repeated the political disturbances that damage her credit, and with this end in view (while it is our desire that from president down to the last employee, all be Cubans, and that the form of government of a democratic and independent people be preserved here), we wish, also, the United States to exercise a high administrative supervision, in a form to be agreed upon by representatives of both nations previous to the termination of the provisional government. In this manner will be assured peace to the island, as President Roosevelt so nobly desires, and the Government of the United States will share with the government of the Republic of Cuba the responsibility of avoiding insurrections."

It is unofficially intimated in Washington that advice received at the Navy Department are such as to discourage all hope for the early withdrawal of the U.S. naval forces now engaged in protecting foreign interests in Santo Domingo. Conditions in that country, it is said, are decidedly unsatisfactory, and any relaxation of the vigilant safeguards instituted by the American Government would almost certainly be followed by violence and bloodshed. Existing arrangements provide for an election for president of the Dominican Republic in October next, but the opinion is freely expressed by observers familiar with the situation that unless conditions undergo a great improvement in the meantime any attempt to hold an election will probably lead to another revolution. For the present, therefore, it seems necessary that the United States shall maintain a naval force in Dominican waters sufficient to provide an effective control for every seaport in the country, and this duty is peculiarly irksome to the officers and men thus engaged. As a precautionary measure, shore liberty is sparingly granted to the enlisted men, and the result is that the work, considering the climate and the monotony of the vigil, is exceedingly wearing on the patience of those attached to the ships in Dominican waters. The assignment is easily the most undesirable of all naval duties. The present naval force, or one at least equal to it, will have to be maintained for many months. The reports state that there is no anticipation of any attack being made on the custom houses or upon the property of Americans in the island. If there are any disturbances they will be only those which involve the natives themselves, it is predicted.

Inasmuch as the approaching session of Congress will be a short one, expiring by limitation on March 4, it is not at all likely that anything will be done with the pending Elimination Bill introduced in both houses last winter with the official approval of the Secretary of War. It should be kept in mind, however, that this

measure has powerful supporters, and that a determined effort will be made to pass it if opportunity presents itself. Secretary Taft's indorsement of this bill and Major General Wood's approval of the measure in his recent annual report may doubtless be taken as meaning that President Roosevelt is also disposed in its favor. It may be that some process of elimination is needed to relieve the Army of undesirable material, but the method proposed in the bill submitted by Secretary Taft is so sweeping that its operation, extending to a large body of officers, would be more likely to prove harmful than helpful. The Journal of the Cavalry Association in a timely editorial article, advocates action by the Army itself instead of awaiting more drastic action by Congress. To this end it urges vigorous, unprejudiced work by the permanent examining boards. "We all realize," remarks our contemporary, "that there are officers in the Service, that it were wise to replace by shavetails and take our chances on the latter. And we are all aware that stagnation in any business kills. We can feel assured that unless the Army does purge itself of worthless matter, elimination and selection will later come in such drastic form as to shake the very existence of the Army. As The Journal has stated, medicine is going to be applied for stagnated conditions. We had better administer it ourselves instead of waiting for a consultation of surgeons in Congress who may direct a knife that cuts to our very vitals."

Early in his career Mark Twain wrote a humorous account of the frequent reappearance in print of George Washington's body servant after his death had been reported over and over again, and in various parts of the country. We appear to be now having a similar experience with the last pensioner of the War of the Revolution. The latest report is from the State of Vermont, where, as we are told, Mrs. Esther Sumner Damon, said to be the last surviving widow of the Revolutionary War, died Nov. 11 at her home, in Plymouth Union, at the age of ninety-three years. She was married in 1835, when she was twenty-one years old, to Noah Damon, who was then seventy-five years old. Damon served through the Revolutionary War, having enlisted in 1775. Upon his death, in 1853, his widow received a pension of \$12 a month, and one year ago this was doubled. The Vermont Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution have looked on Mrs. Damon as a sort of ward, and have assisted in her support. The last Legislature made an appropriation of \$200 for her. As the death of this widow did not occur until 123 years after the close of the war for which her husband received a pension, there is a prospect that we may have with us some honored widows of the heroes of the Civil War until near the end of the present century, and that the widowed pensioners of the War with Spain will carry us well over into the twenty-first century. All honor to them and to the lusty veterans of seventy-five who are able to attract by their surviving charms, the possession of a pension included, maidens of twenty-one or less. The widows of 1812, of whom 700 still survive, will have their representatives until near the middle of the present century, and some of the 7,488 widows of the soldiers of the Mexican War who are now living should survive until 1970.

Hon. William B. Hoggatt, Governor of Alaska, who was formerly an officer of the United States Navy, and resigned as a lieutenant in 1898, is at present in Washington, where he has made an interesting unofficial statement concerning Alaskan conditions and prospects. He points out, for example, that the common notion that Alaska is a land of millionaires is entirely misleading. "In all Alaska," says Governor Hoggatt, "there is not a millionaire nor a semi-millionaire, in fact I do not know of any man who is worth \$250,000. The stories of fabulous sums made there in placer mining have been exaggerated. Money was made to be sure, but when they made it, most of them left the Territory to invest or spend it in the United States. The Klondike region had 50,000 people in it five years ago, to-day it has only 7,000. In Alaska \$20,000,000 in gold was taken out this year, as compared to \$14,000,000 last year. But this does not mean that any man is becoming a mining king. The Territory is a pleasant, healthful place to live and it has no greater opportunities than are to be found in the States. Though there are more than five men to every woman, as in all new countries, we have a social life which is up to the average. Copper mining is being developed rapidly; last year we turned out \$500,000 of it, this year, \$2,000,000. With the extension of railway lines up into the copper territory, which is four hundred miles long and fifty miles wide, the output will be enhanced, as the Alaska copper fields are said to be among the most valuable in the world. Coal mining is another industry that is developing rapidly."

An officer of the Army has called our attention to an exceptionally sane and timely article on the canteen question which appears in the Portland Oregonian, one of the representative journals of the Northwest. This article, which is apropos of the resolutions recently adopted by the Independent Order of Rechabites, urging the restoration of the canteen feature of the Army post exchange, is in part as follows: "With the canteen as advocated by the Rechabites, supplied with beer and light wines, dispensed under rules, the soldier will be less likely to visit resorts outside the post, where vile liquors are sold and where vile creatures of either sex congregate. The position taken by this oldest of temperance organiza-

tions has the support of Army officers and military organizations generally. The Spanish War Veterans at their recent convention unanimously directed their legislative committee to press Congress for the restoration of the canteen. Since it has become manifest through a long line of unimpeachable testimony that there is more drunkenness in the American Army than in the days of the post canteen, and that this drunkenness is of a more violent and disgraceful type than formerly, it should be admitted, even by the good women of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, that the abolition of the canteen, though urged in all sincerity in the name of reform, was unwise. Certainly it has been proved beyond doubt that soldiers cannot be coerced into total abstinence, and that since they will drink, the orderly drinking-place offers the smallest possible incentive to disorder."

When Mr. Bonaparte's record as Secretary of the Navy is finally made up, justice requires that it shall specify in large, capital letters that among his virtues he possessed the candor and courage to acknowledge an error when it was brought to his notice. This quality was most becomingly disclosed in the Secretary's address at the banquet of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers in New York on the evening of Nov. 23, in the course of which he said: "To discharge properly our duty in the family of nations we must have a Navy worthy of the country. In my last annual report—I'm sure you all read it with care (laughter)—I expressed the opinion that if, on the whole, the Navy maintained the strength it then had actually or in prospect, or that I understood it to have, it ought to be sufficient for all contingencies that might arise in the future as far as I could foresee, but in the report I expect to make I will take it back. I think that a reasonable increase in material strength is indispensable for safeguarding the interests committed to its care. Of course, that does not mean an increase out of proportion to symmetry of organization or to the purposes for which it was formed. As matters stand we ought to do more than hold our own in naval construction. My opinion may not be of much value, but I will say that I no longer feel that the mere maintenance of the existing strength of the Navy is sufficient."

Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, U.S.N., strongly renews his recommendation of last year that Congress be requested to enact a law authorizing the employment of trained women nurses for the Navy. The services of women nurses in the Army have proved highly satisfactory. Surgeon General Rixey points out that in all modern wars the services of women nurses have proved invaluable for the care of the sick and wounded. In time of peace such nurses would secure for the sick at naval hospitals a better medical and surgical nursing service than is now obtained and be of great use in teaching and training the men of the Hospital Corps. In time of war they would be needed, in addition, for hospital ships and their presence in hospitals would release a large number of Hospital Corps men for duty on men-of-war. The recommendations of the Surgeon General for the establishment of a corps of trained nurses in the Navy has met with the approval of the Navy Department. Senate Bill No. 2207 of the Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, provided for the organization of such a corps, which could be readily expanded to meet extraordinary needs, but this bill unfortunately failed to receive the necessary legislation.

Vice Admiral von Eickstedt, director of the construction bureau of the German navy department, announced at a meeting of the Technical Shipbuilding Society at Berlin Nov. 22 that the German navy intended to use turbine engines in the future. Admiral von Eickstedt said he was authorized by Admiral von Tirpitz, secretary of the navy, to state that he intends to use turbines as much as possible. Experiments with the cruisers Luebeck and Hamburg, the former using turbines and the latter piston engine, had proved the superiority of the turbines, but had showed at the same time certain disadvantages, as the turbines were unable to stop quickly enough when going at full speed. The question of expense had also to be considered, as most turbine engines were eighty per cent. more costly than piston engines.

Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Dept., U.S.A., Chief Sanitary Officer of the Panama Canal Zone, has transmitted a report to the Secretary of War which still further discloses the gratifying health conditions which, thanks largely to his energetic efforts, now prevail in the canal territory. He states that not a single American has died in the Canal Zone from disease in the last two months, that the deaths during the month of October numbered only eighty-eight—eighty-six of the victims being white persons—and that pneumonia, the heaviest contributor to the death list, is rapidly decreasing. "I do not argue," says Colonel Gorgas, "that we have found the Ponce de Leon spring of perpetual life, but merely that Panama is not so bad a place, from a health point of view, as is generally believed."

"President Roosevelt," says the Military Mail of London, "is continually emphasizing 'the importance to peace of learning to shoot straight.' What a pity he can't get across the Pond for a few days and have a talk with our namby-pamby school."



With the action of the authorities of Australia looking to the creation of a separate navy of their own, Great Britain appears to be confronted with a new problem in colonial policy. There is a growing belief in England that the colonies should contribute more liberally to the defense of the empire than they have done hitherto, but it has not been suggested that the increased contribution should take the form of colonial warships. The determination of Australia to build a flotilla of torpedo craft and to add vessels of other types as experience may suggest, has, therefore, developed a new question for the consideration of British statesmen. Whether great colonies like Australia and Canada should be encouraged to build and maintain separate fleets subject to their own control, is a problem of manifest difficulty. Our constitution prohibits the maintenance of warships by separate States of the Union, but whether England has a similar prohibition against separate colonies is not so clear. How the creation of an Australian navy will affect British naval interests in general is the subject of an interesting article in the United Service Magazine, in which the author, Lieut. Lionel H. Horden, R.N., says: "The tendency of some nations is to decentralize as much as possible, and Anglo-Saxons have this in a marked degree. In the British Empire we see the branches forming powerful, almost independent states, priding themselves on their separate 'nationality.' The central organization exists, but in so mild a form that the branches conduct their own affairs with little reference to it. We see the effect of such a tendency carried to still greater extremes in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and to its final step in the Scandinavian Peninsula. We see the reverse process of excessive centralization in the Russian Empire leading to disintegration. Germany and the United States are examples of nations which have avoided either extreme, and which, in consequence, are politically more effective. Similar results would follow in any business concern, or in any department of State, organized on similar lines. Curiously enough, although the political organization of the Empire is so much decentralized, that of some of the departments of State is exactly the reverse, and their defects are largely due to this cause. Excessive centralization has in the past been the curse of the army, and led to a web of red tape which prevented anyone from accepting responsibility even in quite simple matters, and to a multiplicity of officials whose main duty was to 'refer' the decision to someone else a step higher. In the navy the effect has been practically the same, for policy having been settled at the Admiralty without reference to colonial conditions, there has arisen a demand for separate navies, which shall be as wholly under colonial direction as the Royal navy is under the Admiralty. That this demand is also partly due to political decentralization cannot be denied, but this only makes departmental centralization more apparent. Strategically, the Admiralty is undoubtedly correct in viewing separate colonial navies with disfavor; but had colonial aspirations been more sympathetically dealt with, had some place in the organization been found for those who wished to share in serving the Empire by sea, and, above all, had there been proper consultation, it is more than doubtful if the question would have reached its present stage. Closer touch with the auxiliary naval forces would also have enabled some mistakes to have been avoided; the growth and disbandment of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers is an example."

Lieut. Col. George F. E. Harrison, Art. Corps, U.S.A., contends that the value of mortars for coast defense is not fully appreciated, and that in view of the results obtained in practical tests, further efforts should be made to increase the effectiveness of mortar fire. He recalls the fact that at the target practice held at Fort McKinley in connection with the Army-Navy maneuvers of 1903, out of twenty-nine consecutive shots fired by 12-inch mortars at a target moving at the rate of seven miles an hour, at ranges varying from 8,200 to 9,600 yards, nine hits were made on a target, the superficial area of which was that of the ordinary battleship. The actual target, was, of course, much smaller. An average of thirty-one per cent. of hits was obtained. "This it seems to me is a pretty good showing in favor of the mortar," says Colonel Harrison in the Journal of the United States Artillery. He adds: "Its capabilities are surprisingly great in the hands of skilful, intelligent and painstaking officers. To get from the mortar the sum of its possible attainments calls, of course, for a high order of professional skill, especially on the part of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers. To turn over our mortar batteries in time of emergency to militiamen, or hastily improvised artillerymen, and to expect effective execution is of course asking too much. The possibilities are there; they need only to be brought out and turned to account. It is our business, as far as in our power lies, to see to their accomplishment."

Lieut. Col. James Parker, 13th U.S. Cav., in a study of the "Action of Cavalry," which appears in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, expresses the belief that there is a tendency in our Army maneuvers to make excessive use of the dismounted action. He maintains that a cavalry commander in fighting cavalry should use dismounted cavalry very sparingly. Dismounted fighting being essentially defensive, dismounted troops should be used only to defend temporarily important points while the mass of the cavalry is used offensively, operating on the enemy's flanks. Otherwise

the situation may be like that of two hostile fleets, one at anchor, the other under full speed. Colonel Parker favors the saber in fighting cavalry when the charge is boot to boot, because when sharp it is a formidable weapon, because its use conduces to close fighting, because it does not kill friends during the mêlée as does the pistol and carbine, and because it makes it possible for the officer to lead his men. Of the pistol and carbine, it can be said that they can be used in loose formation, the carbine being more accurate when used on horseback than the pistol. "In the American Army," says Colonel Parker in conclusion, "we feel that we should have the best cavalry in the world. As horsemen, our cavalrymen are equal to the best; as riflemen they are the superior of any. But we must be careful that our study of the trajectory of the rifle does not make us blind to the effect of the initiative, speed, surprise, the power of the horse, the magnetism of the assault and the terror of the cold steel. Let us be mindful of the fact that in a mounted charge the element of fear, of caution in the heart of the soldier is largely eliminated, and that we thus gain at the supreme moment of the attack, by the mobility of our force and by the enthusiasm of our men, an advantage which goes far toward explaining the 'impossibilities' that cavalry has accomplished."

Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary General, U.S.A., points out that in order to supply the emergency ration to troops on active campaign it is necessary to draw the same on ration returns, and the company or organization is thus deprived of as many rations as there are members of that company or organization. It is thought that the emergency ration should be treated and regarded in the same way as a reserve supply of ammunition, and should be issued to the soldier in addition to his regular ration as a reserve supply of food and for purposes of instruction. The reserve should be provided at the expense of the Government and not at the expense of the individuals, as at present. If this extra ration is furnished without expense to the soldier it will have a tendency to do away with the objection that is now made by the enlisted man to the emergency ration. To effect the change it will be necessary to alter the law relating to the issue of rations under the Act of July 16, 1892 (27 Stat., 178), which reads as follows: "Hereafter no enlisted man shall be entitled to more than one ration daily." In the estimate for the Subsistence Department for the next fiscal year a provision was inserted, with the sanction of the Secretary of War, recommending the required change be made in the law.

Commenting on the fact that the late Major Gen. William R. Shafter, U.S.A., left an estate amounting to only about \$15,000, the Boston Transcript says: "As a soldier of the Republic his emoluments were less than that of an equally conspicuous general of a monarchy; one whose name had been associated with an exploit as noted as the capture of Santiago would have received not alone increased rank, but titles, estates and money grants adequate to the proper maintenance of his position. Sir Garnet Wolseley, after that little affair at Tel-el-Kebir, was created Viscount Wolseley of Egypt, and received a handsome gratuity, in addition to professional promotion. Several noble families in England owe their social prominence and wealth to some ancestor who was a successful soldier or sailor. The Marlboroughs and the Wellingtons stand for the army, and the Nelsons and Camperdowns for the navy, and there are others who descend from less doughty warriors. An English officer to whom Admiral Dewey recounted his rewards has published the opinion that republics are ungrateful to their defenders."

Inasmuch as the centrifugal force due to the high velocity of rotation imparted to projectiles when fired from high-power guns has frequently caused the split hands to be stripped from the projectiles, Brigadier General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, has undertaken to overcome this difficulty by making the bands in the form of continuous rings, which are forced into their seats by being passed through conical dies. It has been found that continuous ring bands can be successfully applied to projectiles of all calibers, and that form of band has been adopted for service. Tests of enlarged bands made with twelve-inch rifles indicate that increasing the diameter of the rear portion of the band just in front of the sealing lip may slightly prolong the accuracy life of the rifle, but the results were not sufficiently conclusive to warrant the adoption of the enlarged form. The erosion was very rapid when these bands were used, but it is not clear whether this increased erosion was due to the form of the band or to a general breaking down of the metal of the bore as a result of the large number of rounds which had been fired from the gun used in the test.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commanding the Army of Cuban Pacification, is doing his utmost to provide for the comfort of the families of officers arriving in Cuba, and an instance of his thoughtfulness in that respect appears in the following circular recently issued to all commanding officers stationed in the island: "Sir: The commanding general directs me that you inform all officers of your command that arrangements have been made to meet the families of officers arriving in Cuba, to see that they are afforded proper hotel accommodation while in Havana, and that arrangements will be made, if stationed out of Havana, to send them wherever they

desire to go. Arrangements have also been made for the officers' families to travel at half rate on the railroads. The commanding general desires that all officers who expect their families either on Government transport or merchant steamer telegraph the approximate date of arrival of such vessel and the point from which such vessel sails, and an officer from these headquarters will meet the steamer and make suitable arrangements for their accommodation."

In the course of a hearing before the Secretary of War, on Nov. 26, of arguments for and against admitting into the United States mechanical power generated in Canada from water flowing over Niagara Falls, Mr. J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic Association, passed some unwarranted criticism upon Capt. Charles W. Kutz, C.E., U.S.A., who has been engaged in investigating conditions at Niagara, whereupon Secretary Taft promptly called the speaker to order, remarking that Captain Kutz had investigated according to instructions, and that the Corps of Engineers of the Army was too high a body of men to be the object of suspicion. The Secretary defended the report, and Mr. McFarland hastened to say that with the report itself he found no fault, but that it was because of a newspaper interview with Captain Kutz that he had complained. The Secretary replied that he had not time to consider views of newspaper interviews, but he wanted the subject before him treated in an atmosphere of justice, not in an atmosphere of hysteria nor an atmosphere of corporate greed.

Many members of both houses of Congress arrived in Washington early this week, and active preparation for the session which opens on Dec. 3 have been begun. The fact that the coming session is a short one and expires by law at noon on March 4, makes it important to do all the advance work possible, as even with this precaution both houses will have to work nights to accomplish all that is necessary, in addition to all that they desire, before the expiration of the session. Several committees began preliminary work by the middle of the week. The disbursing offices of both Houses were open for business on Nov. 26, so that members who arrived in Washington without the necessary funds to tide them over until Congress actually meets could draw against their salaries in advance. With the return of the President the few members of the Cabinet who have been out of town also reached Washington, and the departments, as well as the Capitol, resumed their usual winter activity.

Brig. Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Gulf, in his annual report from which we quoted at some length last week, makes the following remarks concerning a practice against which other officers have also had reason to complain: "The attendance of troops at State fairs interferes seriously with the course of instruction laid down in G.O. No. 44, War Department, current series. Not only during the period of actual attendance at fairs are organizations relieved from the operation of the order, but usually a period of preliminary training is required during which time they are, at least to a degree, not available for duty with the rest of the garrison. No good commensurate with this inconvenience and loss of time appears to result from such service of the troops, and it is recommended that the practice be discontinued."

Chaplain Joseph H. Sutherland, 23d Inf., from Madison Barracks, under date of Nov. 20, has been circulating a card asking answers to a series of interesting questions, intending to use the consensus of opinion thus obtained in his Sunday evening discourses. The questions are as follows: 1. What are the three greatest dangers that confront our country? 2. What three Americans have best won their country's gratitude? 3. What three have merited most their country's disfavor? 4. Who is the greatest living American? 5. Who is the greatest man in history? 6. Who is the noblest woman in history? 7. What is the most heroic act in history? 8. What is the most cowardly act in history? 9. What are the five most important events in the world's history? 10. What is the best book (other than the Bible) ever written?

During November, 1806, there have been transplanted to Madison Barracks from the Stony Point portion of the military reservation, sixteen miles distant, three hundred young cedar trees and five hundred maples and other varieties of trees. The work was wholly done by the labor of troops. Last March and April Col. Philip Reade similarly transplanted three hundred young trees from the rifle range to the occupied portions of the Madison Barracks reservation. Quite a percentage of these trees have flourished. The next generation garrisoning Madison Barracks will please take notice.

The German naval authorities have instructed admirals, captains and other officers in command of ships to investigate and report on the feasibility of reducing the weights in vessels. The idea is to reduce the draught, or to enable larger armaments to be attained on the same draught, or to admit of a better protection of the upper works. It is stated that the ships of the Wittelsbach class have exceeded their displacement, and that consequently their armoring is not most advantageously placed for their protection, but it seems to be questioned whether any material improvement can be effected by removing minor weights.



## REPORT OF MILITARY SECRETARY, U.S.A.

Major Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, Military Secretary, U.S.A., states in his annual report that the following table shows the strength of the Army, by branches of service, on Oct. 15, 1906, the date of the latest reports received:

Branches of Service.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
General officers.....	22	.....	22
Staff corps and departments.....	659	*5,511	6,170
Engineers.....	168	1,197	1,365
Cavalry.....	744	11,255	11,999
Artillery.....	634	14,720	15,354
Infantry.....	1,482	23,303	24,785
Miscellaneous.....	.....	2,850	2,850
Total Regular Army.....	3,709	*57,836	61,545
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.....	25	554	579
Philippine Scouts.....	116	5,013	5,129

Aggregate..... 3,850 \*63,403 67,253  
\*Includes 3,177 enlisted men of the Hospital Corps.

The average strength of the Army during the fiscal year was as follows: Regular Army, including the Hospital Corps, 3,733 officers and 59,384 enlisted men; Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, 26 officers and 548 enlisted men; Philippine Scouts, 115 officers and 5,077 enlisted men; total, 3,874 officers and 65,009 enlisted men.

The geographical distribution of the Army on Oct. 15, 1906, is shown in the following table:

Geographical distribution.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
In the United States.....	2,463	38,100	40,563
In Alaska.....	42	800	842
In the Philippines—			
Regular Army.....	733	12,060	12,802
Philippine Scouts.....	116	5,013	5,129
In Porto Rico—			
Regular Army.....	4	26	30
Porto Rico Provisional Regt.....	25	554	579
In Cuba.....	326	4,960	5,286
In Hawaii.....	18	232	250
Troops en route and officers at other foreign stations.....	123	1,649	1,772
Total.....	3,850	63,403	67,253

The foregoing table includes 3,177 enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, distributed as follows: United States, 1,892; Alaska, 50; Philippines, 850; Porto Rico, 21; Cuba, 336; Hawaii, 13; en route, 15.

On June 30, 1906, there were 3,750 commissioned officers in service in the Regular Army. Of these, 897 (including 55 chaplains) were general officers or officers of the staff corps and departments; 741 belonged to the Cavalry, 635 to the Artillery, and 1,477 to the Infantry. Of the general and staff officers, 784 were present for duty, 19 were absent sick, 33 on leave, nine on graduating leave, and 52 on detached duty. Of the 2,853 line officers, 2,070 were present for duty, 45 were absent sick, 91 on leave, 69 on graduating leave, 575 on detached duty, and 3 in arrest. From the foregoing it appears that at the close of the fiscal year 27.4 per cent. of the line officers and 12.6 per cent. of the general and staff officers were absent sick, on leave, on detached service, or in arrest. At the close of the preceding fiscal year 11.2 per cent. of the general and staff officers and 25.3 per cent. of the line officers were so absent. This shows that the number of officers absent from their commands is increasing.

General Ainsworth states that the increasing number of officers on detached service is a matter of growing concern to the military authorities. It is found, upon examination, that over 82 per cent. of the officers on detached service on June 30, 1906, were captains or lieutenants of the line. In addition to the 52 officers on the active list on duty as instructors at State educational institutions on June 30, 1906, there were 32 retired officers also detailed on that duty, making a total of 84 officers of the Army (active and retired) serving as professors of military science and tactics at State educational institutions at the close of the fiscal year.

On June 30, 1906, there were 918 officers of the Army on the retired list. At the end of the fiscal year there were 82 retired officers under assignment to active duty. Of these, 4 brigadier generals (2 at the Soldiers' Home), 1 major (at the Soldiers' Home), and 2 first lieutenants were entitled to receive from the United States only the retired pay of their respective grades; 3 colonels and 8 lieutenant colonels were entitled to receive the pay and allowances a retired major would receive under a like assignment, and 33 majors, 28 captains, and 3 first lieutenants were entitled to the active pay and allowances of their respective grades. Of the 14 officers who were retired under the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866 (14 Stat. L., 337), on account of disability occasioned by wounds received in battle, with the full rank of the command held by them at the time such wounds were received, 3 were advanced three grades upon retirement, 5 two grades, and 6 one grade. All of them, with the exception of the major general and 1 brigadier general, received a further advance of one grade under the Act of Congress approved April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., 264). In addition to these, 102 brigadier generals, 38 colonels, 50 lieutenant colonels, 128 majors, 34 captains, and 6 first lieutenants hold their present grades on the retired list through an advancement of one grade under the Act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, making a total of 370 officers on the retired list June 30, 1906, who have been advanced one grade on that list, under the act before cited, because of service during the Civil War. During the year 9 brigadier generals were appointed for the purpose of immediate retirement, and 14 colonels, 2 lieutenant colonels, 4 majors, and 2 captains were advanced one grade on the retired list under the provisions of the Act of April 23, 1904.

General Ainsworth's statistics relating to desertions are disquieting. There were 6,258 desertions from the enlisted force of the Regular Army during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906. This number is 7.4 per cent. of the whole number of enlisted men in service in the Regular Army during that year, as against 6.8 per cent. during the preceding year. The average for the three years, 1902-1904, was 6.1 per cent., and for the ten years, 1895-1904, the average was 4.5 per cent. of the total number of enlisted men in service. It is evident that the relative number of desertions has continued to increase. The number of desertions of white soldiers during the year was 8.4 per cent., while that of colored soldiers was only 2.3 per cent. of the whole number of white and colored enlisted men, respectively, in service during the year.

It appears that 25 per cent. of all the desertions during the year occurred among men in the first three months of their service, 18 per cent. among those in the second three months, 9 per cent. in the third three months, and 6 per cent. in the fourth three months, a total of 58 per cent. during the first year of service. Sixteen per cent. of the desertions occurred among men in their second year of

service, and 3 per cent. among those in their third year, making a total of 77 per cent. during the first enlistment. Sixteen per cent. of the desertions occurred during the second enlistment, 5 per cent. during the third enlistment, and 2 per cent. during the fourth and subsequent enlistments. Eighteen of the deserters were serving in their fifth enlistment, five in the sixth, four in the seventh, and one in the eighth, at the dates of their desertion. Ninety per cent. of the deserters were of native birth, and but 10 per cent. of foreign birth. As 89 per cent. of the original enlistments in 1904, 90 per cent. in 1905, and 80 per cent. in 1906 were native born, it appears that the natives contributed only their proportionate share to the number of desertions.

The men enlisted and re-enlisted for the Army during the year numbered 25,413, the percentage of native born among original enlistments being 89. Excluding rejected applications for enlistment for staff departments, the number of rejections reported during the fiscal year, on account of lack of mental, moral, or physical qualifications, was 65,934. Of these, 65,692 were applications for enlistment for the line of the Regular Army, 42 for the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, and 200 for the Philippine Scouts. Of the rejected applicants for enlistment in the line, 2,168 were rejected as aliens and 4,786 as illiterate.

Twenty-nine officers of the organized militia of the States and Territories were admitted to and attended Army service schools during the year under the provisions of Section 16 of the Act of Congress approved Jan. 21, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 778), and the order authorizing attendance was revoked in one case. Following the established practice, a separate report on the militia of the United States will be submitted hereafter.

## NAVAL CASUALTIES.

Considering the subject of the ratio of killed to wounded in battles by sea and those on land, the Japanese Mail says: "In the recent war the Japanese naval casualties totaled 3,682 of all ranks, and out of this aggregate there were 2,001 deaths—1,890 killed on the spot and 111 died of wounds—against 1,674 wounded. This gives a ratio of 1.19 killed to 1 wounded. Japan lost twelve ships, large and small, in the war, the principal of them being the *Hatsuse*, the *Yoshino*, the *Heiden*, the *Saiyen* and the *Takasago*. The sinking of these vessels was of course responsible for heavy loss of life. Turning therefore to the four naval engagements which took place, namely, the battle outside Port Arthur on Feb. 9, 1904, that of the Yellow Sea on Aug. 10 in the same year, that of Ulsan on Aug. 14, 1904, and that of the Japan Sea on May 27, 1905, we have the following figures (given by the *Jiji Shimpō*):

Killed (including 51 who died of wounds).....	243
Wounded.....	886
Total.....	1,129

"From this record it appears that the ratio of the number killed on the spot to the number of wounded was 1 to 4.8, and if those who died of wounds be included in the killed the ratio becomes 1 to 3.6. As a matter of fact the ratio in battles fought by Western navies has averaged 1 killed to 4 wounded, and since this result closely resembles that recorded in the sea-fights of the Russo-Japanese war, we may take it that, so far at any rate as the victors are concerned, the armament of modern warships does not prove more fatal than that of vessels of types now obsolete. What the case is with the vanquished, however, is a different question. The Russian figures have not been published and consequently we have no materials for making a comparison. The approximate Japanese figures for the land fighting were 47,387 killed and 220,812 wounded, which gives a ratio of 4.7 wounded to 1 killed, and shows that, in the case of this war at all events, the impression referred to above as to the more fatal character of sea-fights has no foundation in fact. Naturally a very great deal depends on the character of the battle. Thus at the battle of the Yalu in 1894 the killed numbered 90 and the wounded 208, a ratio of 1 killed to 2.31 wounded; and if we include those (33) that died of wounds, we have a ratio of 1 fatal casualty to 1.4 wounded. In this engagement, as in the four sea-fights of the recent war, Japan did not lose any ship. Such an incident tends, of course, to greatly swell the list of lives forfeited. But, on the other hand, Admiral Ito carried his vessels to much shorter range than did Admiral Togo, and in that fact must probably be sought the greater ratio of deaths to wounds on the occasion of the Yalu battle.

"It is interesting to learn that out of the total (886) wounded in the four naval engagements of the recent war, only 329 had to be sent to hospital: the remaining 557 were so slightly injured that they could be treated on board ship. There still remain under treatment one man in the *Maizuru* hospital and three at *Sasebo*."

## ENGLAND'S AUXILIARY FORCES.

Describing England's auxiliary forces "The Navy and Army" says that the connection of the militia and yeomanry with the regular army is so close that in peace they almost come into the same category, and in a war of any importance they would immediately, in any circumstances, be at once mobilized for national service. They differ from the volunteers in being a paid force. In round numbers the militia, yeomanry and volunteers at home and abroad reach a total of 480,800 men. The average service of a volunteer is just over eight years at home, and longer abroad.

The origin of the militia, while obscure, probably merges with the early train-bands. In 1792 the militia was "enrolled by ballot" by an act which exists to this day, whereby, in emergency, the government has the power, for this particular force, to put the machinery of conscription into active movement. The volunteer force had its origin in the period from 1803 to 1805 when the country was believed to be in danger of invasion by Napoleon, after the establishment of his camp at Boulogne. A force of volunteers, shown in the estimates of 1803-4 as of 463,000 men, was raised for local service.

During the peace which followed upon Waterloo the militia dwindled away and the volunteers disappeared. In 1852 the militia was re-established, by a bill for raising the general militia by volunteering, the ballot, though still legal, being suspended. The volunteer force as it now exists owes its origin to a wave of patriotic feeling in 1858-59. In its initial state it was nothing more than a species of rifle club, grotesquely uniformed. But a body of serviceable amateurs did good service in India in the Sepoy revolt of 1857-58, and slowly throughout the growing empire necessity welded the civilian colonists into self-protective bodies. Volunteer reviews at great centers were organized and the Zulu and Kafir wars demonstrated the value of colonists as soldiers. The South African war was their real achievement. Canada had created an effi-

cient militia for local self-defense and Australia, New Zealand and India were spurred into the volunteer movement, of which South Africa was the culminating proof of efficiency. The mother country supplied also nearly one hundred thousand amateur soldiers. The system of auxiliary officers is the weakest point, the home auxiliary being hopelessly under-officed, and a reserve of officers being practically non-existent, and all suffering from lack of training.

The new defense scheme proposed by Mr. Haldane will bind closer the tie between the militia and regular army, as it proposes that the militia, or a portion of them, shall be made available for foreign service, that 30,000 shall be incorporated in the expeditionary force, and that selected units shall train for six months in the year.

In the navy England has a body of non-continuous service men, that is, men of short service ratings, who upon completion of their active service pass a certain number of years in the fleet reserves. They constitute in practice a force similar to the army reserve which can be drawn upon to complete establishments, providing a reserve force of value in war.

The coastguard, a force of long standing, differs from the reserve in being a body of men organized and officered for active service in time of peace. While not nominally a naval reserve it is so in practice because of the system by which men pass to it from the navy under special conditions which make them available at any time for the manning of the fleet. One branch of the coastguard, engaged in the preventive work of the customs service, have little association with the navy. But they are mobilized for maneuvers and would be a trustworthy set of men to call upon in the event of war. The second section of the coastguard includes those whose duty it is to man the war signal stations, established at intervals of about thirty miles along the coasts. They are manned to some extent in time of peace, and upon mobilization it is to these stations and not to the ships that the special classes required are drafted. The men of the coastguard who man the signal stations represent in that branch the pick of the signal staff of the navy. While not an auxiliary service for the navy afloat, they practically do its work on shore.

The Royal Naval Reserve is a widespread organization which provides a reserve both of officers and men for the fleet from the mercantile marine, in which its members are employed when not serving in vessels of the navy. This reserve receives training in special harbor drill ships. The officers of the reserve number over 1,900, besides paymasters and honorary officers. Many are very keen in their work and hold certificates in gunnery or torpedo short courses. If they choose to undergo twelve months' training on board ships of the navy they become entitled to annual training fees of from \$50 to \$120 a year. They wear the same stripes as naval officers, with the distinction that in their case the gold lace is twisted. Some of the colonies are taking a part in the increase of the naval reserve, but there the movement is as yet in its infancy.

England is also creating, or rather re-creating another naval reserve at home in the Royal Naval Volunteers, a force of that name having been revived some three years ago after having been abolished. Most who have taken part have some special interest in the sea or boating as yachtsmen, oarsmen or ship designers.

## LOSS OF THE FRENCH SUBMARINE LUTIN.

Sir W. H. White, former Chief Naval Constructor of the British navy, who is well known to and stands very high in the regard of United States Navy officers, has written for the Engineer, of London, an article on the loss of the French submarine *Lutin*, which is important because, as he remarks, the discoveries made when the *Lutin* was raised have a bearing on submarine construction generally. The *Lutin* foundered off Bizerta while practicing, on Oct. 17, and was raised and placed in drydock on Oct. 27, after which she was carefully examined by a special commission appointed for that purpose by the Minister of Marine. It appears that the *Lutin* had dived three times successfully on the day of the disaster, probably going down to a depth of fifty feet and returning without difficulty. When a fourth descent was made, observers on a convoying vessel close at hand noticed that instead of reappearing in a horizontal or nearly horizontal position, she came to the surface with a very considerable trim by the stern. About twenty feet of the forward part appeared above the surface and then slowly disappeared, the interval of time during which the vessel was visible being estimated at one and one-half to two minutes.

"This behavior," says Sir William White, "clearly indicated the entry of water into the after part of the vessel. In no other way could such a change of trim have occurred, and the gradual disappearance of the *Lutin* showed that her buoyancy was gradually destroyed. Examination in drydock disclosed the existence of six leaks in the skin plating, and all of these—except one—were at the after end. When the water had been pumped from the drydock jets of water discharged themselves from these six apertures, and it is reported that the diameter of each of the jets was about two inches. Four of the leaks were in the neighborhood of the bilge keels, and the water ballast tanks. One was near the after rudder, and the rudder itself was bent. Some of these injuries may possibly have been produced by the final plunge to the bottom in the great depth of water above mentioned. It is practically certain, however, that during the fourth plunge leaks must have been caused in the skin plating aft, and water must have begun to enter there; otherwise the change of trim by the stern which was observed could not have been produced. It may well have happened that during the fourth plunge the vessel reached a greater depth than was intended, and that the weakest portions of the structure towards the stern yielded under severe external pressure. A small local deformation would suffice to destroy the water-tightness of the skin plating, and in a very short time a great head of water would inevitably result in considerable quantities of water entering even through a few small openings, and the trifling 'reserve' of buoyancy which these vessels retain when in the diving condition would be overcome rapidly. The five leaks aft are said to have discharged jets, each of two inches diameter, representing nearly sixteen square inches in total area. At the mid-depth of water, about sixty feet, the initial velocity of inflow through these leaks due to 'head' would be over sixty feet per second, and the weight of water entering per second would be over 400 pounds. Probably the reserve of buoyancy in the diving condition did not exceed 1,000 pounds, so that a very short time would suffice to destroy the floating power, unless water ballast was ejected rapidly or detachable weights let go promptly." Sir William continues:

An important discovery, first made by the divers, was confirmed by the examination in drydock: the hatch forward, opening into the interior, was partly open. The bodies of the commanding officer and of several of the crew were found immediately under this hatchway in attitudes indicating that an attempt was made to open the hatch and to escape. This attempt was no doubt made after the bow of the vessel ap-



peared above water, as soon as the crews realized that she was gradually foundering. The opening of the hatch could not be completed in time to be of service to the unfortunate men, and the attempt contributed to the final plunge by admitting large quantities of water rapidly to the interior. Leakage aft was, however, undoubtedly the primary cause of the disaster, and the question of the sufficiency of the structural strength, especially at the after part, necessarily arises. It was at first stated that the *Lutin* had accidentally grounded not long before the accident, and it was surmised that some damage might then have occurred at the after end, and been the primary cause of the catastrophe. This has since been denied.

It is known that, of late, experiments have been made to test the structural strength of French submarines by sinking them to considerable depths, and it has been reported that these tests were satisfactory. It is interesting also to recall the circumstance that Captain Bacon, in his paper read before the Institution of Naval Architects in 1905, gave a chart indicating the very limited areas around the British coasts in which the depth of the water was such that boats could sink to the bottom without a risk of having their hulls collapsed by external pressure. From this chart it would appear that about 150 feet of depth was considered to be the limit beyond which submarines could not sink without risk of collapse. The practical conclusions from the foregoing statements obviously are—(1) That the sufficiency of the structural strength of submarines ought to be demonstrated, by actual test, and not based simply on theoretical reasoning; and (2) that a good margin of strength should be provided beyond that required for operations at ordinary working depths. There have been many instances in which British and foreign submarines have accidentally gone to the bottom; and it is certain that, when the power of submergence is obtained, the reserve of buoyancy in the diving condition must be extremely small, and the conditions of stability such that even with skilled and careful management depths below the surface may be occasionally reached which carry with them special risks.

Another feature in the *Lutin* to which Sir William calls attention is that she was subdivided into water-tight compartments. The forward partition is said to have been closed: the first from the stern to have been open and the second closed. Neither in this case nor in that of the *Farfadet* did the existence of water-tight compartments prove of practical value in the prevention of foundering, and in British and American practice similar subdivision of submarines does not find favor.

#### THE RUSSIAN CRUISER RURIK.

Some further information concerning the Russian cruiser *Rurik*, the launching of which at Barrow-in-Furness, November 17, was noted in these columns last week, is given in the *Engineer* of London.

The *Rurik* has a length between perpendiculars of 490 feet, a beam of 75 feet, and at 26 feet draught displaces about 15,000 tons. As a cruiser, she is very powerfully armed, having two 10-inch guns mounted in a barbettes on the fore-castle, and aft there is a corresponding pair of guns. At each of the four quarters there is a pair of 8-inch guns, also in barbettes, four of which fire ahead and four astern. In addition, there are twenty 12-cm. guns, and an important feature is that all of these have armored protection. Eight are mounted on each broadside within armored citadels. There are also twelve machine guns, and the ship is fitted with two under-water tubes for firing torpedoes. Thus the vessel may fire ahead two 10-inch, four 8-inch, and four 4.7-inch guns, while astern she may also fire two 10-inch, four 8-inch, and four 4.7-inch guns. The broadside fire is exceedingly powerful, including four 10-inch, four 8-inch, and ten 4.7-inch guns.

It will thus be seen that the armament of the ship is exceptionally strong, especially when it is remembered that the guns are all of greater length than those hitherto adopted in cruisers. Moreover, the Vickers' mountings are arranged to give not only wide range alike in elevation and training, but also a great rapidity of fire, so that, especially in view of the size of the guns, the rate of fire will be very great. The armor protection is also in advance of preceding ships of the class. There is a complete water-line belt six inches thick amidships, and reduced to four inches at the ends, and the upper works are from bow to stern protected by four inch and three inch armor, excepting along the fore-castle head, while the barbettes are of seven and one-quarter inch armor. The ship is particularly strong in the sub-divisions of the citadel by traverses, the system with which the Vickers Company have long been identified, and special arrangements have been made for protection of officers engaged in range-finding and other work essential to the fighting of the ship. There are, of course, heavy protective decks.

The propelling machinery consists of two sets of four-cylinder triple-expansion engines, designed to develop 19,700 collective indicated horsepower, which, it is expected, will give the ship a continuous sea speed of twenty-one knots when at her loaded displacement. It is significant that the Russians have adopted in this ship Belleville boilers, fitted with economizers. The total coal carried is 1,200 tons at normal draught, and 2,000 in fighting condition, exclusive of a large supply of oil fuel, and this will enable the ship to steam for 9,000 nautical miles at a speed of twelve knots. The *Rurik*, which will be completed within a year, will thus form a very important addition to the Russian navy, because there are included in her design very important departures from ordinary practice, as a consequence of the experience gained during the war.

#### SOME NEW BOOKS.

In "Our Army For Our Boys" the publishers, Moffat, Yard & Co., New York, have made a unique and valuable addition to the historical works available for the instruction of American youth. This volume modestly purports to be "a brief story of the organization, development and equipment of our Army from 1775 to the present day," but it is much more than that, being in fact a skeletonized but consistent and graphic history of all the wars in which the Army has engaged. The purpose of the work is to interest the boys of the nation in the Army of the United States, to enable them to understand our national spirit and character and thus to prepare themselves for the duties which the national defense may require of them in years to come. The work has been prepared with special care and admirable judgment, the text, written by Tudor Jenks, describing with skill and accuracy the various changes which the Army has undergone from its creation down to the close of the Spanish war, while the illustrations, by H. A. Ogden, tell the same story in pictures which constitute in themselves a history of the Army which has no parallel outside of the archives of the War Department. Mr. Ogden prepared for the Government the series of drawings of Army uniform and equipment which constitute the official records, and he is recognized as the foremost

authority, among artists, on those subjects. His illustrations and Mr. Jenks's narrative combine to make the present work an invaluable contribution to the history of the United States Army. It is a book that every patriotic American youth can read with profit as well as pleasure.

Another work of real interest to students of our military history is "The Stars and Stripes and Other American Flags," by Peleg D. Harrison (Little, Brown & Co., Boston, price \$3), in which the author presents a wealth of information concerning the origin of our national standard. In addition he describes various other American flags, explains the Army and Navy Regulations governing the use of the Stars and Stripes, gives an outline of flag legislation and relates many stories pertinent to his general subject. The work is both interesting and valuable and deserves a place in every collection of American history.

Every reader of John Fox, jr.'s charming stories will find a new delight in his latest work, "A Knight of the Cumberland" (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, price \$1). In this, as in his earlier works, Mr. Fox deals with rustic life in the South, and his skill in character portrayal appears at its best. The story is strong and dramatic, yet delicate, wholesome and full of charm. It is a story which four readers out of five will insist upon finishing at a single sitting.

Robert Grier Cooke, incorporated, of New York, has issued an artistic catalog in which are described some books recently published by this house, together with a description of the other features of which it makes a specialty, such as the preparation of private catalogs for collectors, fine book binding, extra illustrating, the making of book plates and the production of advertising matter of the highest class.

"Our Constitution: Why and How It Was Made: Who Made It and What It Is," by Edward Waterman Townsend (Moffat, Yard & Co., price \$1.50), is a scholarly and lucid account of the origin and growth of our fundamental law which every student of American institutions may read with interest and profit. Mr. Townsend lays a solid foundation for his narrative, for he begins by considering those conditions in England, which influenced the political sentiments of early American colonists, and some of the significant events in the founding of the colonies. He next shows the growth of the idea of union, the causes which strengthened and spread it, and the forms in which it was expressed in famous documents. These preliminary considerations having been discussed, the author brings up the narrative to the important occurrence, the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention. The story of the convention, of the men who formed it and the method by which the final result was attained is one which has been often told—perhaps not often in so great detail as here—and is always deeply interesting. The final chapter and the appendix contain the text of several important documents which were the precursors of the Constitution, and of the immortal document itself with its various amendments.

It is a curious circumstance that in none of the various biographies of Hawthorne is there any considerable attempt to measure his genius and define his place in the world of letters. Even his son, Julian, in the authoritative work published after those of Bridge and Lathrop, refrained from any expression on the subject. To supply this deficiency has been the purpose of Mr. Frank P. Stearns in the "Life of Nathaniel Hawthorne," just issued by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia (price \$2). Briefly stated, Mr. Stearns has performed his chosen task with sympathy, discernment and a fine sense of proportion. He pronounces Hawthorne "the romance writer of the English language," first among American authors in beauty of diction, whose high position in literature will increase rather than diminish with the lapse of time.

The latest addition to the vast fund of literature relating to Napoleon—"Napoleon's Campaign in Poland," by F. Loraine Petre (John Lane Company, New York), will be heartily welcomed by every careful student of the great Corsican's distinctly military career. It is a curious circumstance that until the appearance of the present work there was not to be found in English an adequate history of Napoleon's campaign in Poland. Austerlitz and Jena had received ample attention and appear to have been accepted by historians as the full measure of Napoleon's military greatness. To the military student, however, the campaign in Poland is but little if any less interesting than either of the campaigns which preceded it. It was there that Napoleon found himself confronted by Russia as his principal adversary. Before the campaign began Prussia as a military power had been virtually effaced, although the single corps of Prussian troops which co-operated with the Russians covered itself with glory. It was in that campaign, too, that Napoleon had his first experience with the physical difficulties of winter campaigning in northern Europe, difficulties which he keenly realized as is shown by the vastness of his preparations for the invasion of Russia in 1812, which led him to the colossal tragedy in front of Moscow. The glamor of Austerlitz and Jena, we repeat, has been permitted to eclipse the audacity and genius of the campaign in Poland in which Napoleon's skill as a strategist and tactician shone in their most brilliant light. To give that campaign its proper place in the English histories of Napoleon's career is the task to which Mr. Petre has assigned himself, and he has performed it with fidelity and force, verifying his account by comparison with numerous official documents hitherto unpublished. The work is one which no thorough-going student of the Napoleonic wars can afford to ignore.

Among attractive and seasonable books just issued by George W. Jacobs and Co., Philadelphia, are the following: "Colonel Crockett's Co-operative Christmas," price, \$1.; "Captain Courtesy, a Tale of Old California," \$1.50; "Trusia, a Princess of Krovitch," \$1.50; "The Yarn of Old Harbour Town," \$1.50; "Queen of the Rushes, a Tale of the Welsh Country," \$1.50; "Made in His Image," \$1.50; "Your Health" (a collection of toasts), 75 cents; "The Pig Book," 50 cents; "That Reminds Me," 75 cents; "The Bravest Deed I Ever Saw," \$1.50.

In "The Dragon Painter" (Little, Brown and Co., Boston), the author of "The Breath of the Gods" Mary McNeil Fenollosa, gives us her finest work as an interpreter of Japanese life and sentiment. There is an indefinite charm in this exotic story of Tatsa the Dragon Painter. The dramatic events are all depicted with the same careful workmanship and brilliant background that have characterized this author's previous books and the story promises to be more popular than "The Breath of the Gods."

For every lover of the free, rugged life of mountain and wilderness there is a treat at once lavish and fascinating in "Camp Fires in the Canadian Rockies," by William T. Hornaday (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, Price \$3.00). Being both a scientist and a sports-

man, Mr. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park, speaks with authority as well as enthusiasm and he takes the reader into the more rugged mountains of southeastern British Columbia, having to do with the study of mountain goats and sheep, though the author is too much of the old style naturalist to be at all exclusive. By far the most interesting passages in the book are those which detail the daring exploits of his companion, State Game Commissioner Phillips, of Pennsylvania, in securing the admirable photographs which adorn its pages. The process was simply to corner a wild goat on some broken ledge on the face of a mountain too steep to allow any chance of escape, either upward or downward, and then press up within a few feet of the quarry and use the camera. A misstep, a charge by the cornered animal, or any one of a half-dozen other possible mishaps, would in some of these situations have meant instant death to the daring photographer. Mr. Hornaday asserts bluntly that the danger was too great and ought not to have been incurred. Mr. Hornaday has been known for many years by his books and his magazine articles on travel and subjects interesting to the lover of out-of-door life.

Recent publications by Paul Elder and Co., New York, include "The Altogether New Cynic's Calendar of Revised Wisdom for 1907" (Price 75 cents) which is an amusing conglomeration of humor, philosophy and inoffensive impertinence, and "101 Mexican Dishes," by Mae E. Southworth. As far as known these typical Mexican dishes adapted to American kitchens are the very first to appear in culinary literature, and the enticing combinations have much to recommend them both to the amateur and professional in search of something "good to eat." The price of the work is \$1.00.

One of the latest books from Little, Brown and Co., Boston, is "Pardner of Blossom Range" (Price \$1.50), by Frances Charles. In this captivating story of Arizona life Capt. George Ferris, of the Army, who has been sent to investigate an Indian massacre, falls in love with Holly, the granddaughter of the owner of Blossom Ranch. Holly has a strong prejudice against soldiers, one in particular, alleged to be responsible for the death of a boy private, whose horse, Pardner, came into her possession. The interest in the story increases when Holly, who returns Ferris's love, learns that he is the officer she hates. Besides the love interest there is sufficient dramatic incident as well as graphic pictures of ranch life. All the characters are well individualized.

"Marching Against the Iroquois," by Everett T. Tomlinson (Houghton, Mifflin and Co., Boston, Price \$1.50), is an Indian story such as every robust American boy will be delighted to read. The success of Mr. Tomlinson's books is due in no small measure to the fact that they are written with the same scrupulous regard for the larger truths of history and the same care that would naturally go into a book for older readers. His latest story deals with events that occurred in the Mohawk Valley and its vicinity in 1779. Its main historical feature is General Sullivan's expedition into the Iroquois country.

James Montgomery Flagg's comic pictures and verses are invariably so quaint and catchy that his latest book, "Why They Married" (Life Publishing Co., New York, Price 75 cents), will be hailed as a welcome addition to the abounding cheer of the holiday season. The little book consists of drawings, very funny in themselves, each representing a married couple of different type and below each drawing is a quatrain explaining why that particular couple entered the bonds of holy matrimony.

Included in the latest output from the J. B. Lippincott Co. of Philadelphia are "I Will Repay," an absorbing romance of the French Revolution, by Baroness Orczy (price \$1.50); "Italian Days and Ways," a delightful book of travel in less frequented regions of Italy, by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton (price \$1.50), and "Don Q in the Sierra," a continuation of the adventures of a chivalric bandit by K. and H. Prichard (price \$1.50).

#### RE-ENLISTMENTS AND DESERTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It has often been discussed why men desert from the Navy, and why a great many of the men that have served an enlistment don't re-enlist. The Bureau of Navigation, the officers and the conditions of things on board of ships are not to blame.

The man that deserts is a quitter by nature. If the same man was paid \$100 per month and sat down to a table as good as his commanding officer and an extra man to do his duty, he would kick just the same, and when he received his first pay would desert. After his money is gone long enough to get hungry he generally manages to put himself in the way of a constable, informs him and the constable brings him back. No matter what the department and officers do for such men they will always be a burden on the Service. The punishment awarded in my opinion to such men is not sufficient for their offense.

The reason a great many of the men don't re-enlist is they have too large an opinion of their qualifications and of the great things they can do when they get out of the Service. The enlistment is finished, they bid us all good-bye, and say "No more of it for me—I would rather dig in the ditch than re-enlist." These men strive until after their four months is up to get positions suitable to their ambitions, but at the same time fail to think that it takes a good many qualifications to receive the same pay and board, medical attendance and have as good a time as in the Service. They come back just in time to lose all the benefits of re-enlistment. If the same men just before they are discharged would only weigh their abilities and say to themselves, "Can I do better in civil life than I have done while in the Service?" I feel sure they would re-enlist, anyway before the four months are up, and be better satisfied men.

Be sure that if a man has served an enlistment he must be a desirable man, for he never could have remained four years in the Service unless he was. It is too bad that men should throw away all the chances there are in the Service just for the sake of a little advice. I think that when a man's time is about to expire the officers and petty officers of his divisions should give him advice and use all their influence to keep good men in the Service. I have often been talked to in the same way by officers and more experienced men than myself, and in consequence reap the benefits of being retired.

JOHN HARVEY,  
Chief Master-at-Arms, U.S.N., Retired.

At the last meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Ithaca, on June 30, a committee was appointed to promote the establishment of a national department of health, by agitation in all legitimate ways for the purpose of creating a public sentiment in its favor.



The Arctic steamer *Roosevelt*, with Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., on board, sailed Nov. 21 from St. George's Bay, N.F., for Port au Basque, where she coaled, thence proceeding to Sydney, N.S., arriving Nov. 23. The *Roosevelt*, with the exploring expedition on board, arrived at St. George's Bay Nov. 17 short of fuel. She took on eight tons of coal—all she could obtain, but not enough to carry her across the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Since loading the *Roosevelt* has awaited favorable weather to proceed. The steamer will touch at Port au Basque only to renew her coal supply. The *Roosevelt* will repair at Sydney and then proceed to New York, Mr. Peary, his wife, Dr. Wolfe, the historian with the party, and others going there by train. On the vessel are more than three hundred skins of musk oxen and deer and a number of Esquimaux dogs that the explorer brought home. The *Roosevelt* is badly damaged, and two of her propeller blades gone and she can only steam four knots an hour. All the crew are reported well, except Larke, the engineer. Many interesting details of the work and hardships of the explorers are being made public. Peary and others of the first party starting out made a "dash" early in February, but encountered terrible weather and a temperature seventy degrees below zero and lost a sled of provisions. In time their supplies ran out and they had repeatedly to kill their Esquimaux dogs and eat them. After being in a storm that lasted six days they killed a hundred musk oxen and some deer, which gave them provisions for a time. After being out 117 days they got back to the *Roosevelt*, having suffered terribly. The vessel started home on July 4. She met terrible storms, lasting sixty-five days. The topmast was destroyed, the sails rendered useless, two blades of the propeller broken and the rudder disabled repeatedly. A jury rudder was rigged, but only after great risks. Blubber oil was used in an attempt to ease the force of the seas, but it did not have any great effect. Running short of coal, the crew cut up the vessel's stanchions and burned every loose wooden article on the decks. Finally they reached Chateau Bay and Battle Harbor, almost exhausted, and a considerable time after their meals had been cut down to two a day. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Peary left Sydney Nov. 26 for New York. Members of the staff of the expedition will wait to go around with the *Roosevelt*. The men of the *Roosevelt*'s crew left Sydney Nov. 24 on the *Bruce* for Port au Basque, St. John's, N.F. With the departure of the old crew new men went aboard the *Roosevelt*, which was to sail Nov. 29 for New York. Some of the pelts brought from the north are very fine. They include walrus, polar bear, musk ox and goat. Mr. Peary has on the *Roosevelt* the *Polaris* boat he is bringing back. She is a London whale boat. "It was in that," said Mr. Peary, "that Payne and Tyson, of the *Polaris*, started out on a dash for the north in '71, from the *Polaris*. From Thank God Harbor they got around Cape Sumner, but they were caught by the ice in New Man Bay. Since then the place had been known among the Eskimos as the *Polaris* Boat Camp. I passed the boat twice on previous trips, but this time I'm bringing it back for the society. She is still in excellent shape, despite thirty-five years' exposure to the wind and weather of the Arctic."

It appears that the letter of Capt. Carl Reichmann, U. S.A., concerning the General Staff which we published last week was written to Henry Claus, a Brooklyn brewer well known from his connection with the National Guard. In a letter to the *New York Times* Mr. Claus states that Captain Reichmann's letter was written in response to one written by him in which he detailed the conversation at West Point, reported last week. Mr. Claus says: "It would be a grave injustice to Captain Reichmann were it allowed to appear as though he were complaining of the treatment he had received, or as though he had voluntarily expressed his opinion that he was being discriminated against because of his birth. Capt. Reichmann is both too broad-minded and modest a man to make any such assertions as those expressed in his letter on his own account. He is a genuine Army man, made of real mettle, true blue, and straight as a ramrod; his interest in the Army and its doings being so great that he is practically unconscious of self. The facts which I presented to him awakened him to a realization that such discrimination might be a real factor in keeping him from the honor of being a member of the General Staff. In justice to Captain Reichmann it should be stated that he is not complaining about the treatment he has received from the Army, but merely writes me a personal letter in which he pours out, in confidence, the pain and sorrow that the mistrust brings upon him. He was not wallowing because his efforts had not been materially rewarded, but because they were discriminated against without his knowing it and without just cause. You will therefore do me a great favor if you will state the facts contained herein, relieving Captain Reichmann of any personal responsibility, and prevent his being placed in an incorrect position in the eyes of his fellow-officers and the world." Concerning the conversation at West Point which has been reported, Mr. Claus says: "Since then three officers of the General Staff were at the Army Building in New York. My informant was again informed, when asking about Captain Reichmann's appointment to the General Staff, that he would never be appointed on account of his birth, and that ever since the General Staff was in existence his name had been mentioned for appointment, and invariably when his name came before the general officers of the General Staff it was not acted upon. Also let me state that Captain Reichmann never served in the German army in any capacity, and he did not come to this country with the intention of getting a commission in the Army. While serving as first sergeant of his company he was handed by his captain a number of letters to copy, and he was very much surprised to find among them one recommending him for his officer's examination."

The fifty-two battle flags carried by Maryland troops in the Union Army during the Civil War were taken to Annapolis Nov. 21, where they were placed in the custody of the State Government and put in fire-proof cases. Their collection and preservation was provided for by an act of the last Legislature. The flags were taken to Annapolis by the members of the various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in Baltimore to the number of 150. They went to Annapolis on the steamer *Annapolis*, which moored at the Naval Academy basin. They were met at the landing by Admiral Sands, Superintendent of the Academy, and Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., representing the Adjutant General and the Governor. A company of sailors from the ship at the Academy and the Academy band formed the escort from the landing to the State House. Headed by the band and the sailors, the heroes of former fighting times marched up Maryland avenue, around to the Francis street entrance of the circle, where the band and sailors halted. The sailors presented arms

as the colors were borne past them and into the State House, where they will find their last resting place. Governor Warfield made a brief address on receiving the flags, in the course of which he said: "You have brought back the flags entrusted to you by the State of Maryland honored and consecrated by your valor and patriotism. On behalf of the State I promise that they will be safely guarded and preserved in a room which I have had specially prepared for their care and dedicated to their custody, where your children and descendants can come and view them and recall the bravery and the patriotic service of their soldier sires. I was greatly pleased to see marching with you that gallant Confederate soldier, James R. Wheeler, a member of this Battle Flag Commission. I hope that he and his Confederate comrades will bring here in the near future for safekeeping and watchful guard the flags they followed and which are so dear to their hearts. In the entwining folds of these flags carried by the soldiers of the Union and by those of the Confederacy will be hidden forever all bitterness of the conflict."

Orders have been issued to Capt. Grayson V. Heidt, U. S.A., relieving him as quartermaster in command of the transport *Buford* and restoring him to duty in command of Troop K, 11th Cavalry, which is now in Cuba. The arrival of Captain Heidt on the *Buford* in San Francisco on Nov. 22 gives cause for official denial at the War Department of sensational reports which emanated from Des Moines, Iowa, three weeks ago. These reports stated that Mrs. Heidt, a bride of but a few months, and who was formerly Grace McKinley, niece of the late President McKinley, had donned a suit of her husband's clothes and stowed herself away on the transport *Dix* in order to accompany her husband to the Philippines. The fanciful correspondent out in the Hawkeye State announced that she had been discovered the second day out and was sent ashore at Honolulu, from which point she was supposed to have written the story of her experience in strict confidence to a friend in Des Moines. Captain Heidt was detached from duty with his regiment at Des Moines last April and sent to Seattle to command the *Dix*, which a few weeks afterwards was docked for repairs, and has not since made any trips. Following the grounding of the transport *Sheridan* on the rocks off Honolulu on Sept. 2, Captain Heidt was transferred to the *Buford*, which was sent post haste to the imperiled ship's rescue. The ship was saved and the *Buford* and the *Slocum* have brought her in safely to San Francisco. It is said at the War Department that had Mrs. Heidt been aboard the *Buford* the incident necessarily must have been reported and her husband would doubtless have been brought up for investigation. Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, jr., who was quartermaster at Honolulu, came to San Francisco in charge of the expedition and his report upon arrival contained no reference whatever to Mrs. Heidt, which is accepted by the Department as a final refutation of the sensational story from Iowa.

Bids were opened at the office of the Chief of Ordnance of the Army on Nov. 30 for furnishing 100 ten-inch armor-piercing shells, 300 12-inch armor piercing shells and 100 twelve-inch armor piercing shot. The following bids were received: Firth Stirling Steel Company, Washington, D.C., 10-inch shell, \$300 each, f.o.b., Washington. This bid is accompanied by a proviso that six months shall be allowed for the design, development and test of a shell of their own design, and made according to their secret processes; that their processes shall not be open to inspection; that they be allowed six months after the acceptance of their design to fill the contract, and if their design is not accepted, the contract to be cancelled. Midvale Steel Company, 10-inch shell, \$199 each, delivery to be made in five months after the receipt of the order; 12-inch shell \$358 each, delivery in thirteen and a-half months, and for 12-inch shot \$397, each delivery to be made in seven months. Bethlehem Steel Company, 10-inch shell, \$206.50 each, delivery to be made in 190 days from date of the contract; 12-inch shell \$345 each, delivery to be made in 365 days, and 12-inch shot, \$408 each, delivery in 245 days. Bids were also opened at the same time and place for sets of forgings for 3-inch rapid fire guns, model 1903, the bidders being as follows: Bethlehem Steel Company, 40 cents per pound, deliveries to be commenced ninety days from date of contract, and completed within 150 days. Midvale Steel Company, forty cents per pound, deliveries to be commenced seventy-five days from date of contract and completed within 110 days.

Of the permanent officers now serving in the Ordnance Department, eight reach the age limit for retirement by Sept. 6, 1912, viz., Phipps, C. S. Smith, Greer, Lyle, Heath, Russell, Taylor and Rockwell. This last retirement will promote the junior captain in the permanent corps; in 1913 there will be one retirement for age, Baker; in 1914, two, MacNutt and Blunt, and in 1915 three, Birne, Clark and Bruff. Each of these retirements will create vacancies in the grade of major, so that by the end of October, 1915, there will be six detailed majors in the Ordnance Department. These majors will be detailed from majors or captains of the Army at large who have served in the Ordnance Department. Officers of Artillery are hoping for the passage of the bill for increasing and improving that branch of the Service, which will have the effect of making a number of promotions; there is the possibility also of the passage of some measure for the general acceleration of promotion in the line. But whatever rank below that of colonel, an officer may attain in any branch of the Service, he may be advanced one grade by detail to the Ordnance Department. One of the present colonels of ordnance retires in 1908: one colonel and one lieutenant colonel in 1909; one lieutenant colonel in 1910; a lieutenant colonel in 1911; one in 1912; one in 1913; a colonel and a lieutenant in 1914; two lieutenant colonels and one major in 1915, and the last of the lieutenant colonels, Mitcham, in 1917.

Much gratification is felt at the Navy Department over the action taken by the trustees of the city of Vallejo, Cal., the town adjoining the Mare Island Navy Yard, in directing that liquor licenses be raised on Jan. 1, 1907, from \$80 a year to \$400 a year. Beginning with this date the saloons will also be required to close at 1 a.m., and no all night saloons are to be allowed. This information was conveyed to the Secretary of the Navy this week in a telegram from the mayor of Vallejo. He also stated that on and after April 1, 1907, the number of saloons in the town is to be reduced to fifty. Mr. J. J. Hadigan, who is the mayor of Vallejo, asks Secretary Bonaparte for an expression of his views as to whether this action

would be satisfactory, in view of the Secretary's former letter protesting against the number of saloons in Vallejo and the dens of vice which were growing up there adjacent to the Mare Island Navy Yard. Secretary Bonaparte has replied that if the action of the trustees is made effective by adequate enforcement he had no doubt that improved conditions satisfactory to the Navy Department would result.

The reader who remembers the picturesque adventurer so brilliantly portrayed in Mr. Richard Harding Davis's clever novel, "Soldiers of Fortune," will find in the same author's latest work, "Real Soldiers of Fortune" (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Price \$1.50), a vivid reminder that truth is stranger than fiction and quite as thrilling. This handsome volume is devoted to a series of brief, graphic and captivating sketches of the astonishing careers of Gen. William Walker, Baron Harden-Hickey, Major Gen. Henry Ronald McIver, Winston Spencer Churchill, Capt. Philo N. McGiffin and Major Frederick R. Burnham—soldiers of fortune all, men of blood and iron, and as dashing as any hero of romance. It was just and proper that some one should describe the deeds of these remarkable men for the living generation, and Mr. Davis has done it with enough spirit, sympathy and enthusiasm to show that the task was a congenial one. The story of McGiffin, the gallant American naval officer who was second in command of the Chinese fleet in the battle of the Yalu, Sept. 17, 1894, is dramatic and fascinating, and in these qualities it is at least equalled by the sketch of Burnham. There is not a dull page in the entire book. It is one of the author's most readable works.

Col. William L. Pitcher, 27th U.S. Inf., at present on duty in Havana, Cuba, has sent an official statement to the War Department in regard to the article taken from the *Atlanta Constitution*, in which he was represented as having expressed himself strongly in opposition to the transfer of colored troops to Fort Sheridan, Ill. The article was referred to Colonel Pitcher, on Nov. 7 last, by direction of the President, for an immediate report as to whether or not he was correctly quoted therein. In his reply Colonel Pitcher says: "I am not correctly quoted in the enclosed clipping. At all times I not only refrained from giving out anything for publication on this subject, but said to one or more newspaper representatives that the colored soldiers were U.S. troops and were ordered to Fort Sheridan by the War Department, and that I had absolutely no comments to make, and I made none."

The following cablegram concerning the reports of cholera in the Philippines was received from Governor General Smith, at Manila, by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department: "During my absence south, ten Bilibid prisoners who were inoculated with anti-cholera serum, died as a result of inoculation. Cause of the accident is now being investigated. It is believed plague culture became mixed with the anti-cholera serum through misplacement of one of the bottles by a visitor. Renacimiento, Soberania Nacional, have received anonymous communications about the accident, in consequence of which I sent for representatives of all the papers and made the statement of the facts. So far, the matter has been treated by all of them conservatively. Will present bill to relieve families of deceased prisoners. Further inoculations have been prohibited until examination and tests of serum are made."

The Secretary of the Navy this week received a draft for \$5 accompanying a resolution of the Woman's Relief Corps and the Grand Army of the Republic, of Polo, Ill., condemning the discrimination against the uniform of enlisted men of the Navy shown recently at Newport, R.I., and subscribing this amount of money for the prosecution of the suit which has been instituted against the Newport Amusement Company. The persons signing the resolution declare that they protest against the outrage offered the uniform of the American Navy and feel the insult as deeply as if it had been offered each of them in person. Secretary Bonaparte has forwarded the draft to Rear Admiral Thomas, at Newport, R.I., to be applied for the purpose for which it was sent.

It has not yet been decided by the War Department what station will be given Troops E and F, 10th Cav., when the abandonment of Fort Washackie, Wyo., is finally ordered. That this post would eventually be given up as a station for Regular troops has been known for several months, its usefulness no longer existing. The barracks there are in a dilapidated condition and the General Staff some six months ago decided that it would be better to abandon the post entirely. Just when the two troops of the 10th Cavalry now stationed there will be ordered away has not been definitely decided.

The Leavenworth Times quotes what was said here on the prospective promotions following the approaching retirement of General Lee, and adds: "While The Times does not want to see any blocks placed in the way of Lieutenant Colonel Wotherspoon's advancement, the general sentiment among the officers at Fort Leavenworth and the people of Leavenworth is that Colonel Hall deserves the next vacancy among brigadier generals, and we believe that the star will come to Colonel Hall when the next vacancy is filled."

Telegrams from the War Department were received on Nov. 24 by Col. R. W. Hott, 25th U.S. Inf., commanding at Fort Bliss, to send fifteen men from the 25th Infantry to Fort Reno at once, to form the nucleus for the new battalion to be stationed there in place of the negro soldiers recently discharged without honor.

Secretary Taft's trip to the Philippines, to attend the opening of the first legislative assembly, has been postponed from April until next September. Unless something unforeseen occurs to prevent him from leaving his duties at the War Department, Mr. Taft will visit the islands at that time.

The Kobe correspondent of the London Standard cables that a floating mine, a legacy from the Russo-Japanese war, has been driven ashore at Akita, on the west coast of Honshu, the largest island of Japan, where it exploded, killing ten villagers and wounding fifty-six. This would appear to be a case of curses coming home to roost.



## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SEA TRIP.

Delighted with the trip to Panama and Porto Rico on the U.S.S. Louisiana, President Roosevelt and party returned to Washington on Nov. 26. The battleship Louisiana, Capt. A. R. Couden, and the conveying cruiser Tennessee, Capt. A. G. Berry, were sighted at eight o'clock a.m., Nov. 26, off Cape Henry. The Louisiana proceeded up Chesapeake Bay, while the Tennessee went into Hampton Roads. As the Tennessee took leave of the Louisiana she sent a wireless message that the cruiser Washington, Capt. James D. Adams, the second conveying ship, was proceeding for the Capes under one engine.

A wireless despatch was received later from Capt. James D. Adams, commanding the Washington, stating that he was compelled on Nov. 25 to stop the starboard engine of his ship because of hot brasses. He reported the engines sustained no serious injury, but he was unable to keep up with the Tennessee and the Louisiana and had to drop several hours behind them.

The Louisiana proceeded at once to Piney Point, where the President and his party were transferred to the U.S.S. yacht Mayflower, Lieut. Comdr. A. T. Long, and started for Washington.

Among those meeting the President at the navy yard were: Capt. Frank R. McCoy, U.S.N., and Lieut. Comdr. A. L. Key, U.S.N., Capt. E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., the commandant, and other officials of the navy yard.

One of the most interesting incidents on the return trip was a show given on the Louisiana by the enlisted men. A stage was erected on the stern of the deck, with drop curtain, foot lights, etc. The program consisted of sixteen selections, made up of songs, sketches, solos of various kinds and monologues.

Speaking of the show, President Roosevelt said: "It was one of the best shows I ever saw in my life and would have done credit to professionals. You ought to have heard the way those bluejackets pitched into the commissary."

The poor old commissary gets the worst of it wherever you go, the world over. No matter how well a crowd of men may be fed, they'll always poke fun at the grub. It's the same way in the best hotels, the Army, the Navy, or out on the ranch. The cook is always 'up against it,' and hears wherever he goes that his bread 'is not the kind that mother used to make.' And the officers of the ship were not spared, either. Jokes, and good ones, too, were cracked at their expense, and the victims out in front enjoyed them just as much as the bluejackets. The show ended with three rattling good boxing matches. Only two were on the original program, but they threw in one more for good measure."

During the run from Porto Rico and while off Hatteras, Captain Couden demonstrated what the Louisiana could do at high speed under Service conditions, and for several hours, it is said, she raced along at an eighteen and a half-knot clip. The Tennessee, however, when she "let out," simply ran away from the Louisiana, and according to some accounts simply sailed rings around her. It was while these speed demonstrations were being made that the cruiser Washington was troubled with hot brasses and had to drop far behind.

The President on the way home dined with the petty officers' mess and attended a meeting of the warrant officers' club. He made a speech to the enlisted men of the Louisiana on the last day out, in which he told them how much he had enjoyed his journey with them and how proud he felt of the manner in which they conducted themselves, in action and out of action.

The President said:

"Captain and officers and enlisted men of the Louisiana: I wish to thank you for as pleasant and interesting a trip as any President has ever had on land or sea, and a profitable trip, too. Not only I do not see how any President, but I do not see how any good American can fail to believe with all his heart in the United States Navy, can fail to do all that in him lies for the officers and men of that Navy, in order that the Navy itself may be brought to a constantly increasing state of perfection as a formidable fighting machine. This is the third of our great ships on which I have spent some time, the two others being the West Virginia and the Missouri. I am very proud of the ships; I am even prouder of the men aboard the ships."

"Captain, I want to thank the chief petty officers' mess and the Army and Navy Union. I want especially to thank the engineers' force for what they did this morning. I wanted to see myself what the ship could do, and I wanted them to let a link out of her, and it is more than gratifying that at the end of a three weeks' trip we should be able to do from a half to three-quarters of a knot better than her contract speed, for we went over eighteen and a half knots. That speaks well for the engines, and it speaks even better for the engineers' force. It is a good thing."

"There was another thing which I have seen which particularly interested me, Mr. Osterhaus, and that was the drill this morning in loading the 7-inch guns. I did not suppose it would be possible to load these great shells with such extraordinary speed and precision. I understand that I am not to say anything as to the methods until you have had a chance to 'take the tuck' out of the other ships; so I shall only say that it behooves the other ships with 7-inch guns to look to their laurels."

"One thing more I take this chance to say. I have been astounded and mortified at the attitude of certain of our people ashore in declining to allow Uncle Sam's men when they have their uniforms on to come into places of amusement. Outside of Washington I have no control over those places of amusement; in Washington I have, and any place of amusement to which admission is denied to reputable men who are behaving themselves who wear the uniform of the Army or the Navy will lose its license if it is in my power to cause the loss, and I think it is."

"I want to thank you for another thing—the entertainment the other night. It was first class; and as I have been with soldiers myself, and as I have boys at boarding schools and college, it pleased me to see that there is so much human nature everywhere, and that there is always complaint about something in the Commissary Department. As regards that particular complaint, to judge from the dinner I had with the enlisted men on the Missouri and the dinner I had at the chief petty officers' mess here, I am afraid I cannot extend you much sympathy."

"Now, in closing, one word which I think is needless. I hope that every man here, officer and enlisted man alike, will remember that his profession sets him apart from all other men in the country not in the Army or Navy but by putting upon his shoulders a peculiar responsibility. You enlisted men, if you stay in the Service thirty years and have taken reasonable advantage of your opportunities during that time, can then, perhaps at the age of fifty or fifty-five, retire on what is practically a pension in the

neighborhood of \$900 a year. You have from our people a measure of hope and belief and affection such as, rightly enough, is yielded to no others."

"Now, in return, remember that each of you is in honor bound so to fit himself in time of peace that in time of war he and his comrades can render such an account of themselves as to turn a new page in the long honor roll of United States history. It will depend on how you have done your duty in time of peace whether or not, should war come, the nation will have cause to feel pride or to feel shame. Your effectiveness in war cannot be acquired after war has begun. Your effectiveness will then depend upon the way in which you officers have learned to handle the ships, singly and in fleet formation, day in and day out, month in and month out, by actual practice on the high seas; it will depend upon the way in which you enlisted men, under the officers, under your warrant and petty officers, have learned to handle yourselves in the gun turret and engine room. The Navy has made astounding advances in marksmanship during the last five years, and it has made them not only by developing the high quality of the individual man, but by developing the team play without which that individual man's prowess counts for nothing. It is a revelation to any man to see the work done by the gun crews, with the 12, 8, 7 and 6-inch guns. It is a revelation to any man to see how our people afloat are learning to work together so as to have in addition to the work of the gun pointers, a perfect system of fire control, just as the ships are learning to maneuver together at a speed and a distance which ten years ago would have given the captains heart failure if they had tried it."

"I congratulate you on your progress. Remember that the instant you become contented with it and think you have gone far enough and remain still, that very instant you will begin to go back; and I believe implicitly that you will go forward. In conclusion, let me say how glad I am to be with you, how proud, as the Chief Executive of the American people, I am of you, and how heartily I believe in the character and quality of the officers and enlisted men of the American fleet. I greet you and thank you again."

## DANCE AT THE NAVY YARD, NEW YORK.

The first of a series of five dances was given at the navy yard, New York, on Nov. 23, by the officers on duty there to retired officers and other friends, and it proved a most enjoyable event. The third floor of the Equipment Building was converted into a ball room. The committee in charge included Capt. W. H. Reeder, Capt. G. A. Merriam, Pay Dir. J. N. Speel, Comdr. B. T. Walling, Lieut. R. W. Henderson and Paymr. E. C. Gudgey.

Mrs. Joseph B. Coghlan, Mrs. W. J. Baxter, Mrs. J. N. Speel and Mrs. G. A. Merriam received. Friends and retired officers who live in Manhattan were conveyed from the New York Yacht Club in a tug. Dancing began at nine o'clock and lasted until midnight. Among those invited were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph B. Coghlan, Rear Admiral W. C. Gibson, the Misses Gibson, Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Reeder, Capt. and Mrs. G. A. Merriam, Lieut. Comdr. M. Johnson, Comdr. Charles A. Adams, Asst. Engr. B. C. Bampton, Comdr. and Mrs. C. H. Mathews, Comdr. H. O. Rittenhouse, Comdr. A. Moritz, Miss Emily Burrows, Lieut. and Mrs. R. W. Henderson, Comdr. and Mrs. B. T. Walling, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas W. Ryan.

Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sawyer, Comdr. and Mrs. York Noel, Med. Inspr. and Mrs. Edward H. Green, Surg. and Mrs. F. W. S. Dean, Comdr. and Mrs. H. W. Harrison, Med. Dir. and Mrs. G. E. H. Harmon, Surg. and Mrs. George Rothganger, Surg. Edward G. Parker, Med. Dir. and Mrs. D. N. Bertolotto, Pay Dir. and Mrs. J. N. Speel, Paymr. and Mrs. J. J. Cheatham, Paymr. and Mrs. W. B. Izard, Paymr. W. H. Doherty, P. A. Paymr. J. A. B. Smith, Jr., Asst. Paymr. Frank Baldwin, Pay Inspr. and Mrs. F. T. Arms, Paymr. A. F. Huntington, Capt. and Mrs. George H. Kearney.

Comdr. and Mrs. F. H. Bailey, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Emil Theiss, P. A. Engr. and Mrs. W. B. Deane, Lieut. E. T. Fitzgerald, Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. J. Baxter, Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. P. Robert, Asst. Naval Constr. W. B. Ferguson, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. J. A. Furer, Asst. Naval Constr. L. M. McBride, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Hubbard, Civil Engr. and Mrs. L. F. Bellinger, Comdr. and Mrs. H. W. Harrison, Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Day, Lieut. E. S. Jackson and Lieut. C. T. Wade.

A correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle in referring to the ball said: "Rear Admiral Coghlan thought that a ball on the 23d of the month, Friday, and in Building 23, might be a 'skidoo' affair, but his fears were put to rout as he saw the throng of officers and handsomely gowned women present. After letting his gaze linger long and fondly on a group of lovely wives, sisters, and sweethearts of brother officers, Admiral Coghlan turned to Admiral Evans and, putting his hand affectionately on his epaulets, said: 'Evans, where are there more beautifully, more stylishly, more elegantly dressed women than the women of our Navy? Where are they, Evans? I ask you where?'"

"Admiral Evans turned and looked where the other Admiral indicated. Then he said: 'Admiral, some lines come to me now that just fit the case. Here they are:—

"There may be on some distant star,  
Where souls immortal have their birth,  
But I can't tell you where they are  
Down here upon our dear old earth."

Civil Engr. Mordecai T. Endicott, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, was placed on the retired list for age on Nov. 26 after over thirty-two years' service. He is a native of New Jersey, and was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy in 1868, taking the degree of civil engineer. He practised his profession in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Ohio, and at League Island Yard and the old Philadelphia Yard. He was appointed civil engineer in the Navy, July 13, 1874, and then he served at New London, Portsmouth, League Island, Norfolk, Port Royal, Boston, New York, Charleston and New Orleans. Rear Admiral Endicott made a special study of drydocks, and was in charge of the one built at Norfolk, designed the Puget Sound drydock, and designed the dock at Algiers, La. He was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in April, 1898, and at the time of his retirement held the rank of Rear Admiral while in office. He was in charge of the building of the drydock Dewey. President Cleveland selected Rear Admiral Endicott as the naval member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission of 1895, and he will continue on duty in connection with the commission. He has had a very active career, and is known as an officer devoted to his duties.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Lieut. Stephen Morris Barlow, 26th Inf., and Miss Mabel Angelyn Cogley was solemnized in Laredo, Texas, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Cogley, on Thursday, Nov. 22, at three o'clock, in the presence of about one hundred and fifty guests, by Rev. Monsignor E. R. Chase, rector of St. Peter's church. The home was artistically and effectively decorated. The main parlor was snowy with white chrysanthemums; the second parlor, where the ceremony was performed, was an exquisite study in white and green, calla lilies, palms and orchids. An altar, banked from floor to ceiling with palms, was formed at the extreme end of the reception rooms, in front of which hung a pretty wedding bell of white blossoms. The maid of honor, Miss Mary Nicholson, gowned in white point d'esprit over silk and carrying La France roses, preceded the bride. At the entrance Misses Alice Barlow and Grace Hungerford formed an aisle among the guests, with ribbons. The bride, upon her father's arm, followed in a lovely bridal robe of white chiffon cloth, made en princesse. A veil of misty tulle was held in place by a spray of orange blossoms. The bride's mother, in a costume of black silk, entered on the arm of General Barlow, father of the groom, followed by Lieutenant Barlow and his best man, Lieut. Ellery Farmer, 26th Inf., the two latter in full dress uniforms. Mendelssohn's wedding march was played by the orchestra, concealed from view by a screen of palms. During the reception that followed the ceremony orchestral pieces were discoursed. In the dining room the wedding cake, upon a richly decorated table, was cut by the bride with her husband's sword. On a broad, vine-embowered veranda, draped in flags, were served fruit punch and salad and coffee, by Mrs. S. W. De Wolf and Misses Hungerford and Mitchell. At five o'clock the newly wedded couple left for their honeymoon trip to Mexico, and upon their return will be at home after Jan. 1, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Lieut. Allan Rutherford, 5th U.S. Inf., and Miss Marjorie Burch Wolf, of Plattsburg, N.Y., were married in Havana, Cuba, Nov. 21, by Chaplain C. C. Pierce, U.S.A.

In our last issue, page 336, we briefly noted the marriage of Miss Katharine Lahm, sister of Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, 6th U.S. Cav., at Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 20, to Capt. Frank Parker, 11th U.S. Cav., in the First Presbyterian Church. The bride is a daughter of Frank S. Lahm of Paris, and a niece of Mrs. and Major Joseph Hedges, Mrs. Mary P. Weldon and Mrs. H. M. Weaver, of Mansfield, Ohio. The wedding ceremony was a very pretty one and was witnessed by about 400 friends and relatives of the contracting parties. The church was beautifully decorated in green and yellow, and the decorations were of palms, ferns, smilax, chrysanthemums and U.S. flags. The ushers were Capt. Clarence C. Williams, of the Ordnance Department, U.S.A., and Capt. Pierce A. Murphy, 1st U.S. Cav. The best man was Rutledge Parker of Charleston, S.C., cousin of the groom. The flower girls were the Misses Jeannette Williams and Mary Gans, cousins of the bride. Miss Anne McWilliams, of Chicago, was the maid of honor. The bride was attended by her father, and wore an empire gown of real lace with satin and chiffon trimmings, a tulle veil caught with orange blossoms encircled her, and she carried a large bouquet of white chrysanthemums. Immediately following the wedding there was a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Weaver, 191 Park avenue, W., at which about 200 guests were present. Here as at the church the decorations were of green and yellow, the rooms presenting a decidedly attractive appearance. The bride's cake and also a fruit cake were cut by the bride, she using the saber of Captain Parker in performing this ceremony. The bride was the recipient of a beautiful array of presents, many of which were sent by friends in Paris. Captain and Mrs. Parker left late on Nov. 20 for New York to visit in that city, Washington and Charleston, spending the holidays with relatives of the captain in the last mentioned city, after which they will go to Cuba, where the captain will join his regiment.

At the wedding of Miss Marie Barnes, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Gunnell, U.S.N., to Lieut. Mark Brooke, U.S.A., on Dec. 12, the young women who will serve as maids will be Misses Evelyn Chew, Louise Chase, Marie Brooke, Hester Shepard, with Florence Conrad as maid-of-honor, and as matrons-of-honor Mrs. Eugene Henley and Mrs. Andrew Y. Bradley. Lieut. Wade H. Carpenter, U.S.A., will be best man, and the ushers will be Lieut. Henry W. Torney, Lieut. Thomas M. Robins, Lieut. Theodore H. Dillon, Lieut. Henry H. Robert, and Lieut. Elliott J. Dent, all U.S.A. The wedding will take place in St. John's Church, Washington, D.C., and be followed by a reception at the bride's home. Among the events planned for the entertainment of Miss Barnes and Lieutenant Brooke will be a dinner with Mrs. Richard Harlow as hostess, another dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Henley, a luncheon by Mrs. Bradley, and a tea by Miss Louise Chase.

The engagement of Asst. Surg. Francis M. Shook, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth Keith Pond, is announced in our Mare Island correspondence.

Mr. John Delos Rouse of New Orleans, La., was married recently to Mrs. Blanche Walnwright Shakespeare, of Wilmington, Del., at the home of the bride's parents in Wilmington, Del. Mr. Rouse is the senior member of the law firm of Rouse, Grant and Grant of the Crescent City, and Mrs. Rouse is the sister of Lieut. John Drayton Walnwright, U.S.N., and the daughter of Col. John Walnwright, of the 97th Pennsylvania Volunteers, who served throughout the War of the Rebellion.

A very pretty wedding took place at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 24, at the Cathedral, when Miss Bertha van Covenhoven Spear, daughter of Med. Dir. and Mrs. John U. Spear, U.S.A., retired, became the bride of Mr. Joseph H. Stolzenberg. The matron-of-honor was Mrs. Arthur Atwater Kent; the maid-of-honor, Miss Faith Lorraine Sanford, daughter of Major and Mrs. J. C. Sanford, U.S.A., and there were six bridesmaids.

The marriage of Miss Amy Craddock to Lieut. Ward Dabney, 21st Inf., took place at Winstonsboro, Texas, on Nov. 17. Lieut. and Mrs. Dabney have returned to the former's station at Fort Logan, Colo.

The marriage of Miss Venna McAlister and Lieut. Robert J. Binford, 20th Inf., took place in Logan, Utah, at the home of the bride's parents on Wednesday morning, Nov. 21. The wedding was a quiet one and was witnessed only by the immediate relatives. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served and immediately after the young people left for San Francisco and later for Monterey, where the groom is stationed at the Presidio of Monterey. The house was bright with roses and chrysanthemums, and the bride wore a going-away gown of golden brown broadcloth and carried a shower of white roses.

Mrs. A. D. Schenck, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Alex-



under Du Bois Schenck, Art. Corps, announces the engagement of her daughter, Elizabeth Schenck, to Capt. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf. The wedding is to take place very quietly on Dec. 12 at the Presidio of San Francisco.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Luther S. Ames, U.S.A., retired, veteran of the Civil and Indian Wars, and one time president of Glens Falls, N.Y., died there, Nov. 23. Captain Ames was born April 23, 1833, in Plattsburg. Entering the Army in 1861 as a private in the 64th Illinois Volunteers, he fought throughout the Civil War and was mustered out as captain, July 11, 1865. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 16th U.S. Infantry, May 11, 1890, and was assigned to duty in the South during reconstruction days. He also served on the frontier against the Indians, and in 1899 was transferred to the 2d Infantry, in which command he served until retired in July, 1893, at his own request after over thirty years' service.

A despatch from Honolulu announces that Lieut. Comdr. Leroy M. Garrett, U.S.N., commanding the U.S. fish commission steamer Albatross, was washed overboard from that ship on Nov. 21, while she was five hundred miles northwest of Honolulu. After Lieutenant Commander Garrett had been lost overboard the Albatross stood by all night playing her powerful searchlight across the water in the neighborhood of the spot where the tragedy occurred. At daylight the search was abandoned and the steamship proceeded on her course with Lieut. Arthur J. Hepburn in command, and arrived at Honolulu Nov. 25. Commander Garrett was a native of New York, and was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy, which he entered in 1875. He was known as an efficient officer and in high standing in the world of science, and was intensely interested in fish studies of the deep sea. He was on the Alert of the Atlantic Station from 1879-1881, and joined the fish commission steamer Albatross in 1883, serving on her to 1885. He spent the winters on the Albatross, and the summers on geological survey. Among other assignments he served on the Iroquois and Adams on the Pacific Station, 1885-8; commanded the coast survey steamer Endeavor, 1888-9; special longitude duty, 1889-90; on the San Francisco, Pacific Station, December, 1890, to June, 1893; commanding coast survey steamer Endeavor, October, 1893-6; commanding fish commission steamer Albatross, May, 1896-8; U.S.S. Armenia, 1898, and was on the Marblehead, Jan. 17, 1899, to 1901. He subsequently served on the Iowa and Maine, and he was assigned to command the Albatross in December, 1902. His death was the sad ending of a successful scientific trip of professors interested in the inhabitants of the deep sea. No one made a more thorough study of these fish than did Commander Garrett. Many fine specimens were obtained by the deep sea dredge that the Albatross carries. Some of the fish were brought up from a depth of two miles. Part of the record of the trip of the Albatross was the report that she had sighted an island that arose out of the ocean before those on board. Prof. H. Heath declares that he saw the island grow up in the midst of the Aleutian Islands at about the time San Francisco was shaken by the earthquake last April. The Albatross is homeward bound from her scientific cruise, and is due at San Francisco about Dec. 15. The mother of Commander Garrett resides at Plattsburg, N.Y.

Major Matthew Markland, U.S.A., retired, died at Elks' Home, Maysville, Ky., Nov. 25. He was born in Kentucky, Oct. 5, 1838, and served in the Civil War as a private in the 22d Kentucky Volunteers. He was appointed in the Regular Service as a second lieutenant, 1st Infantry, Oct. 24, 1867; was promoted first lieutenant, June 28, 1878; captain, Sept. 23, 1875, and was retired in February, 1891, on account of disability in the line of duty. He was advanced to major on the retired list on account of Civil War service, April 23, 1904. His remains will be buried in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, beside his wife, who was a sister of the late Gen. George Crook, U.S.A.

Capt. Hugh H. Henry, past national commander of the Army and Navy Union, U.S.A., and Chief of Staff of the present National Commander Browne, died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 26, after an operation for cancer of the stomach. He was prominent in several patriotic societies.

Lewis C. Hunt, eldest son of the late Gen. Lewis Cass Hunt, and brother of Capt. Henry J. Hunt, 17th U.S. Inf., died at Dexter, N.M., Nov. 20, of pneumonia.

After an illness lasting several weeks, Mr. Clayton H. Kochersperger, a son of Magistrate William S. Kochersperger, of Philadelphia, Pa., and a brother of Capt. S. M. Kochersperger, of the 2d U.S. Cavalry, died in Philadelphia, Nov. 25, from congestion of the brain. He was thirty-five years old, and leaves a widow. Upon graduating with honors from Penn Charter, Mr. Kochersperger entered the Class of '93 in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Shortly after his graduation from college he was admitted to the bar. Since attaining his majority, Mr. Kochersperger had prominently identified himself in politics, being chosen as a delegate to a number of Republican conventions. He was also a member of the Executive Committee of the University Republican Club and of the American College League. For the first time Pennsylvania was ever represented at any encampment of the Son of Veterans, young Kochersperger was honored by being chosen a delegate to represent this State at the National Encampment of that order held in Helena, Mont., in 1894. Here he was nominated and elected Counselor of Administration of the United States.

Mr. Marcus Howland, Chief Clerk in the office of the depot quartermaster, Washington, D.C., died on Nov. 19. A correspondent writes: "He was a man of sterling qualities of head and heart who, in a continuous service of almost half a century, occupied every position known to such duties, and always with highest approbation of his superiors—with some of whom his relations were of an intimate and confidential nature—fearless in discharge of duty; and yet with a hand ever gladly willing to assist unfortunate ones."

Miss Katherine G. Cahoon, youngest daughter of Ensign James B. Cahoon, U.S.N., and Mary Perkins Cahoon, died at New Rochelle, N.Y., Nov. 26, aged five years and nine months.

Brevet Major William H. Male died at his home at Mount Kisco, N.Y., Nov. 25. Mr. Male was a member of the M.O.L.L.U.S., and the Chaplain Club of Plattsburg. He served in the Civil War in the 71st N.Y. Militia, the 139th N.Y. Volunteers, rising to the rank of captain. He was made a brevet major for gallant conduct in the field. He was appointed a first lieutenant in the 36th U.S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, was transferred to the 7th Infantry in May, 1869, and was discharged

Sept. 15, 1870. He also held the rank of brevet captain for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

Frederick Augustus Tittle, former Governor of Arizona, who died on Nov. 19 at Phoenix, Ariz., was the father-in-law of Col. E. J. Spencer, of St. Louis, Mo., a former lieutenant in the Army, who resigned in 1890. He was Governor of the Territory from 1879 to 1885.

Brig. Gen. George W. Baird, U.S.A., retired, died Nov. 28 at Asheville, N.C. He was born at New Milford, Conn., on Dec. 13, 1839. After graduation from the Hopkins Grammar School in 1859, he entered Yale and received his diploma in 1863. He entered the Volunteer service Aug. 25, 1862, as a private in the 1st Connecticut Light Artillery, and in 1864 was promoted to the colonelcy of the 32d United States (colored) troops. He entered the Regular Army in May, 1866, as a second lieutenant, 10th Infantry, and was later transferred to the 37th Infantry and was made a first lieutenant April 27, 1867, and went to the 5th Infantry. He was appointed major in the Pay Department in June, 1879; promoted lieutenant colonel in July, 1890, and was appointed brigadier general and retired in February, 1903. He served through the various Indian campaigns on the Western frontier from 1867 to 1878 and was once severely wounded and left on the field. He was asst. adjt. general on the staff of Gen. Nelson A. Miles from 1871 to 1879, and received a medal of honor and the brevet of captain for gallantry in the battle of Bear Paw Mountain in Montana against the hostile Nez Percé Indians on Sept. 30, 1877, where he was twice severely wounded. He had for some years been a contributor to the magazines and was the author of "General Miles's Indian Campaigns." General Baird was married in 1866 to Miss Julia C. Rogers, of Cheshire, Conn. He lived in Milford, Conn., and in Washington.

Mayor Elisha Dyer, of Providence, R.I., and formerly Governor of Rhode Island, died suddenly Nov. 29 at Providence from heart trouble. Mr. Dyer came from an old Rhode Island family. He was elected three times Governor of Rhode Island, and leaves three sons, Elisha Dyer, jr., of New York city; H. Anthony Dyer and Col. George R. Dyer, 12th Regt., N.G.N.Y. Mr. Dyer was educated at Brown University and the University of Gießen, Germany. He enlisted on the Union side in the Civil War, but was injured on his way to Washington. All his life he was active in the affairs of Rhode Island's militia, and from 1882 to 1895 was Adjutant General of the State's forces. In 1877 he was elected to the State Senate and later to the Assembly. He was also an Alderman of his native city and served on various commissions for the bettering of the industries of Rhode Island and of the improvement of certain classes of its population. He was a 33d degree Mason, and his father, Elisha Dyer, was Governor of Rhode Island in 1857.

Mrs. Susan Frances Sherwood, wife of Mr. John I. Platt, and mother of the wife of Lieut. G. Arthur Hadsell, 19th U.S. Inf., died at her home, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Nov. 17.

Mr. H. C. Burch, proprietor of the Ebbitt House, in Washington, D.C., and one of the best known hotel men in the country, died there Nov. 25 of paralysis of the heart. He was sixty-four years old, and had been actively identified with the hotel business there for more than thirty years, and his guests included many notable public men. He was conscious until his death, and all the members of his family were with him, including Mrs. Burch, who was formerly Miss Elizabeth Thompson, of Washington, two sons and a daughter. Mr. Burch's two sons are Dr. W. Thompson Burch and Mr. H. B. Burch, both of Washington, and his only daughter is Mrs. Hampton, wife of Capt. K. J. Hampton, U.S.A., who is stationed at Jeffersonville, Ind.

#### MAJOR WALTER REED.

We are gratified to observe that a beginning has been made in showing those visible evidences of honor to the late Major Walter Reed his services to mankind have so richly earned. We refer to the beautiful memorial tablet dedicated to his memory at King's County Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 21, presented by the Association of Ex-internes of that hospital, notice of which appeared in the personal column of our issue of Nov. 24. Dr. Reed was an interne of the King's County Hospital in 1871, and the above mentioned testimonial to his services was a friendly offering in appreciation of the distinction he had conferred upon the hospital and the profession.

We have, on more than one occasion, called attention to the philanthropic labors of Dr. Reed in Cuba which resulted in demonstrating the cause and prevention of yellow fever. The value of this discovery to this country and to the world at large is inestimable. To get some idea of the ravages of yellow fever in Cuba we need only say that it was endemic in Havana for one hundred and forty years, a month never passing during that time without furnishing fresh cases. It was also ever present in Mexican and Central American gulf ports for over one hundred years. From these localities it spread periodically north and south, invading the South American States, and extending in our own country as far north along the Atlantic border as Portsmouth, N.H., and in the Mississippi valley as far as St. Louis, Mo. To say nothing of the hundreds of thousands of deaths from this disease elsewhere, there is a record of ninety-five epidemics in the United States from 1793 to 1900, and it is estimated that 500,000 cases, with a mortality of over 100,000, occurred during that time in this country alone.

The pecuniary loss, both direct and indirect, of secondary importance, it is true, must be borne in mind. The loss to the country, resulting from the epidemic of 1878, is given by Dr. Horbeck, chairman of the investigating committee, as at not less than one hundred millions of dollars.

Gen. Leonard Wood declared at the memorial services in honor of Dr. Reed: "I know of no man who has done so much for humanity as Major Reed. His discovery results in the saving of more lives annually than were lost in the Cuban war, and saves the commercial interests of the world a greater financial loss each year than the cost of the entire Cuban war."

It is a great advantage to our Army now in Cuba that it has no threat hanging over it that it may be exterminated by pestilence, as it would have if the cause of yellow fever had remained undiscovered. Indeed, it would be difficult to mention all the blessings which this beneficent discovery has given to the world. It has also conferred a permanent distinction upon the country as great, if not greater, than any other scientific discovery made by an American. The people should express their appreciation of the services of Dr. Reed, who fell a martyr in the great cause in which he worked. Congress should vote an appropriation to erect a monument or statue in the honor of this martyr that would be as nearly equal to his merits as it is possible for human effort to provide.

#### PERSONALS.

Ensign William Ancrum, U.S.N., is at Camden, S.C., waiting orders.

Rear Admiral James M. Forsyth, U.S.N., resides at Shamokin, Pa., at 48 West Lincoln street.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Willis G. Peace, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Manila, P.I., Nov. 8.

Capt. W. C. Coulson, R.C.S., and Mrs. Coulson will be located at 2032 Columbia Road, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

A daughter was born to the wife of the late Lieut. Ferdinand Williams, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Charleston, S.C., Nov. 20.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Henry Paget, British army, has been selected to succeed Gen. Lord Grenfell as commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland.

A daughter, Annie Edmonstone, was born to the wife of George S. Edmonstone, at Fort Keogh, Mont., Nov. 18. Mrs. Edmonstone is the daughter of the late Major Adam Kramer, U.S.A.

Mrs. Dorst, wife of Col. J. H. Dorst, 3d U.S. Cav., with her children, will spend the winter at Villa Eureka, Rue des Alpes, Vevey-la-Tour, Switzerland, during Colonel Dorst's absence in the Philippines.

Capt. Cornelius C. Smith, 14th U.S. Cav., on duty in the Philippines, has been detailed as major of the 1st Battalion of Philippine Scouts, vice Major William H. Johnston, 29th Infantry, recently promoted.

Capt. George H. Kearney, U.S.N., has been relieved as head of the steam engineering department at the navy yard, New York, and will go on a five months' leave. He has not been in good health for some time.

Mrs. Wren, wife of Capt. W. C. Wren, Q.M., U.S.A., leaves Newport News, Va., Dec. 1 to join Captain Wren in Cuba. She leaves her eldest daughter, Mary, in school at Kemper Hall, and takes with her the baby and nurse.

Mrs. Allen, wife of Gen. Charles J. Allen, U.S.A., and their daughter, Miss Allen, were among the mid-week visitors at West Point on the 14th. They will return to their Washington home after a series of visits in New York city and Summit, N.J.

A meeting of the Wisconsin commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held at Milwaukee Dec. 5. The paper of the evening will be given by the Hon. William H. Seaman, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Subject: "On Our Anglo-Saxon War Which Made the American Nation."

Among the companions recently elected in the New York Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., were Jesse Wilford Reno, son of the late Capt. Jesse Lee Reno, U.S.A., major general, U.S.V.; Bryant Willard, only son of the late Col. Wells Willard, U.S.A., retired, and Edwin Young Judd, nephew of Lieut. Col. Edwin Dale Judd, U.S.A., retired.

Lieut. Philip H. Torrey, U.S.M.C., Mr. Balch B. Wilson, son of Capt. James E. Wilson, U.S.A., and Major William H. Sage, U.S.A., will come up for membership in the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., at its meeting in Washington, D.C., Dec. 7. It was ordered that the next annual—twenty-fifth and silver anniversary—banquet of the commandery be given at Rauscher's, on the evening of Friday, Feb. 1, 1907.

Among the guests at a merry party at Chevy Chase, Md., Nov. 23, with Col. and Mrs. John R. Williams as hosts, to introduce their debutante daughter to some of the young members of capital society, were the Misses Schroeder, Terry, Converse, Murray, Denny, Hatfield, Wells, Humphrey, Chew, Leutze and Slater; Dr. Langhorne, U.S.N.; Captain Lee, Mr. Bonaparte, Lieut. E. McCauley, U.S.N.; Capt. J. A. Penn, U.S.A., and Col. W. P. Biddle, U.S.M.C.

Sunday services at Camp Columbia, Cuba, Nov. 25, were held as follows: Mass was celebrated in the pavilion at 8:30 o'clock a.m., by Chaplain Waring; general service was held at 9:15 a.m., by Chaplains Pierce and Rice; communion at 10 a.m., by Chaplain Pierce; illustrated lecture in the evening for the sick in the field hospital, also in pavilion. On Thanksgiving there was service in the pavilion in the morning and an entertainment in the pavilion in the evening. On Dec. 12 Capt. Paul B. Malone, 27th Inf., will give a lecture in the pavilion, illustrated with slides by Chaplain Rice.

Geoffrey Winslow, son of Rear Admiral George F. Winslow, U.S.N., retired, left New Bedford, Mass., for Japan, Nov. 23, where for two years he will be engaged in the construction of a railroad. Young Winslow is a civil engineer. From the time he left Harvard in June until last week he has been employed in the construction of a railroad in Virginia. On Nov. 23 he was in New Bedford bidding his family farewell. Because he was to be on the Pacific ocean Nov. 29, his family gave him a regular Thanksgiving dinner Nov. 24. Mr. Winslow was selected from a large number of civil engineers to go to the Orient with the chief manager of one of the largest railroad contracting companies of the world. He was with his family for only a few hours.

Gen. I. S. Catlin, U.S.A., retired and Mrs. Catlin have apartments at "The Breslin," in New York city, where they have been entertaining their son, Capt. G. de Grasse Catlin, 28th U.S. Inf., for several days. They gave a dinner party on Nov. 27 at the hotel in his honor, and among the guests were: Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, former Secretary of the Navy under President Harrison, and Mr. Theodore Stevens, of "Castle Point," N.J., a classmate of Captain Catlin in Columbia University, cousin of Colonel Stevens, the recent candidate for United States Senator in that State. The War Department has given authority to General Catlin to go beyond the sea, and in January he and Mrs. Catlin will start upon an extended foreign tour, taking the Mediterranean line and making their first stop at Genoa.

Dr. Louis Wolff, who accompanied the Peary expedition as medical assistant, says that life in the Far North is very healthy, if food and shelter were obtainable. Dr. Wolff said that before he left for the Arctic he weighed 154 pounds, and after spending a winter in the North and doing the heavy spring sled work he weighed 171 pounds. None of the men on the Roosevelt had even a cough while North, and most of them took on weight. It was not until the ship started home and the crew got in touch with persons living further south that they developed colds, and this is taken as further proof of the exchange of germs as the cause of colds. Dr. Wolff found the Eskimos a very peaceable lot. "They don't know what it is to fight, as fight is understood in 'civilized countries,'" he said. "In the history of the tribe only two men were killed. They were obnoxious to the tribe and were finally, by common consent, taken out and put to death."



Ensign Henry C. Longnecker, U.S.N., retired, is residing at 2015 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. William F. Grote, 18th U.S. Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 17.

A daughter, Sara, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Kimbrough, 27th Inf., at the home of the latter's parents in Griffin, Ga., on Nov. 25.

Mrs. Bell, wife of Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., who is at Havana, Cuba, with her husband, has announced that she will be at home at the Palace on Thursdays.

Capt. George H. Knox, 26th U.S. Inf., was detailed as special aide-de-camp to the Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War, during his tour at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Mrs. Crosby, widow of Rear Admiral Pierce Crosby, and her daughters have opened their home in Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C., after two years in Europe, and will give a tea Dec. 7.

The U.S. Army transport Sumner arrived at Havana, Cuba, Nov. 21, and among her passengers were Mrs. Downey, wife of Major G. F. Downey, and Mrs. Furlong, wife of Capt. J. W. Furlong, U.S.A.

Capt. E. J. Dorn, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dorn, have returned to Washington and are at their home, No. 1729 Twenty-first street, N.W., for the winter. They have as their guest Miss Dorothy Bull of New York.

Capt. Frank A. Martin, of the 23d N.Y., has gone to Cuba to pay a visit to Lieut. Robert Davis, U.S. Art. Corps, who is with a light battery on that island, and who was formerly a corporal in Captain Martin's command.

A very delightful luncheon was given on Nov. 23 by Mrs. Kite on board the U.S.S. Kearsarge at Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Kite's guests were: Mrs. Robert Stocker, Mrs. Frank S. Hope, Miss Molly Milligan and Miss Belle Heath.

Mrs. Harrah entertained the Bridge Club in Havana, Cuba, a few days since, and in addition to having the regular guest table, invited four of the officers from the U.S.S. Columbia. Capt. J. M. Bowyer, U.S.N., succeeded in capturing the prize.

Lieut. R. McLean, U.S.N., entertained at a box party at the Academy of Music, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 19, and at a supper afterward at the Hotel Lorraine. The guests were: Paymr. and Mrs. Addison, Dr. and Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Fritz L. Sandoz.

Mrs. T. W. Symons, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Symons, U.S.A., gave a dinner for her debutante daughter, Miss Margaretta Symons, on Nov. 25, in Washington, D.C. The guests included Miss Evelyn Chew, Miss Joanna Schroeder, Miss Crosby, Miss Lodge, Lieutenant Poole, Mr. Frank Ellis, Lieut. Edward McCauley, jr., U.S.N., and Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, U.S.A.

Arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, during the week ending Nov. 28 included the following: Ensign Ralph A. Koch, Rear Admiral Francis H. Delano, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. Charles F. Preston, U.S.N., and Mrs. Preston, Chief Engr. William B. Dunning, U.S.N.; Dr. W. E. Brown and Lieut. N. V. Ellis, U.S.A.; Capt. J. F. Preston, U.S.A., and Mrs. Preston, and Capt. Eugene T. Wilson, U.S.A.

Second Lieut. Edward C. Hanford, 1st U.S. Cav., whose resignation as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Nov. 26, 1906, was born in Washington, July 1, 1882. He served as a private and corporal in the Washington Volunteers in 1898, and was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A., June 11, 1901. He was graduated and promoted second lieutenant and assigned to the 1st Cavalry, June 13, 1905.

A concert was given by the Cuban Artillery band on board the U.S.S. Columbia at Havana on Nov. 27, which proved a very pleasant affair. Dance music was interspersed between the more serious selections and dancing was indulged in until sundown. Captain Bowyer and his officers did all in their power to make the afternoon an enjoyable one. The ship was thrown open to their guests and a dainty lunch was served in the wardroom.

Col. George R. Dyer, of the 12th N.Y., and Col. William G. LeBoutillier, surgeon on the staff of General Roe, returned to New York, Nov. 26, after a very delightful trip of several weeks to Cuba. They received many courtesies from officers of the Army and Navy during their visit, and among other pleasant recollections is an automobile trip with Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Army of Cuban Pacification, and a visit to the U.S.S. Columbia, where Comdr. John M. Bowyer and his officers made things pleasant.

Mrs. Charles Laird, wife of Captain Laird, U.S.N., was hostess at a delightful card party given at her residence in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 20. There were two tables of bridge whist and one of six-hand euchre. At the latter the prize, a book, was awarded to Mrs. Andrew C. Wentworth. Mrs. Laird's guests were: Mrs. Albert B. Willis, Mrs. Charles Eldridge, Mrs. Robert Stocker, Mrs. A. C. Wentworth, Mrs. Lovering, Mrs. Oscar W. Koester, Miss Ethel Harrington, Mrs. George Clark, Mrs. Richards, Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Thomas Hagner and Mrs. John Quimby.

At the last meeting in their old building at No. 12 West Thirty-first street, New York city, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, Naval Constr. W. J. Baxter, U.S.N., secretary and treasurer, announced that the society, through its counsel, is to have quarters in the new engineers' building. Cornelius Vanderbilt was elected a life associate. Two vice-presidents were re-elected, Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor, U.S.N., and Chief Constr. W. L. Capps, U.S.N. Mr. F. T. Bowles, president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Co., was re-elected president of the society.

The Navy evidently enjoyed Thanksgiving, judging by the admirable menu served on board Uncle Sam's ships on that day, of which the following are specimens: "Thanksgiving menu, U.S.R.S. Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., Capt. John M. Hawley, U.S.N., commanding, Nov. 29, 1906: Dinner—Oyster Soup; Roast Turkey, Chestnut Dressing; Cranberry Sauce, Olives, Celery; Cold Meats, Roast Beef, Roast Lamb, Ferris Ham, Tongue; Sweet Potatoes, Squash, Mashed Potatoes, Boiled Onions, Cream Sauce; Mince Pie, Apple Pie, Pumpkin Pie, Ice Cream, Assorted Cakes; Fruit, Apples, Oranges, Bananas, Raisins, Mixed Nuts, Candy; Sweet Clider, Cocoa; Cheese; Cigars, Cigarettes. John Joseph S. Fahey, Chief Commissary Steward, U.S.N." "Thanksgiving Day, 1906. Dinner, U.S.R.S. Southern, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., B. W. Wells, commander, U.S.N., retired, commanding; A. Hovey-King, P.A. Paymaster, U.S.N., commissary officer; W. W. Prosser, Chief Commissary Steward, U.S.N. Menu: Olives, Celery; Oyster Stew, Oyster Crackers; Roast New England Turkey, Cranberry Sauce, New England Dressing, Gliblet Sauce; Hubbard Squash, Mashed Potatoes; Lobster Salad, Mayonnaise; English Plum Pudding, Hard Sauce; Edam Cheese, Fruit, Bonbons, Nuts; Coffee, Cigarettes, Cigars."

Col. Thomas H. Handbury, U.S.A., retired, sailed from New York for Europe Nov. 28.

Capt. Frank Parker, 11th Cav., and Mrs. Parker are at the Grafton, Washington, D.C.

A son was recently born to the wife of Lieut. William Brackett, U.S.M.C., at Portsmouth, Va.

Lieut. Ridley McLean, U.S.N., has joined the Maine for duty as aide to Rear Admiral Evans.

Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Capehart, U.S.N., is at the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N.H., for treatment.

Lieut. Anton H. Schroeter, 1st U.S. Cav., is at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for medical treatment.

Med. Insp. A. S. Oberly, U.S.N., sailed from New York for Europe on Nov. 26 on a year's leave.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Noble J. Wiley, 5th U.S. Inf., at Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 25.

A daughter was born to the wife of Comdr. B. T. Walling, U.S.N., at the navy yard, New York, Nov. 23, 1906.

Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Corps, is at the General Hospital, Washington, D.C., undergoing medical treatment.

Gen. P. Henry Ray, U.S.A., retired, has purchased a place at Youngstown, N.Y., which he will make his permanent home.

Capt. Frank H. Holmes, U.S.N., who has been granted leave for one year, sailed from New York for the Mediterranean on Nov. 26.

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., spent Thanksgiving Day in Washington, D.C., surrounded by the members of his family, his wife, daughter, son and his sister.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte attended a meeting of the trustees of the Catholic University of America at Washington Nov. 27, Cardinal Gibbons as chancellor presiding.

Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Irwin, U.S.N., who has been on duty on the Asiatic Station, is on the sick list, and is en route to the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Capt. Elmer W. Hubbard, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who has been on duty at Fort Revere, Mass., has gone to the General Hospital at Washington, D.C., for observation and treatment.

Major J. Murray Hoag, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Hoag, after many years in the West, have decided to join the Army contingent in Washington, and have taken apartments at The Ontario.

Miss H. A. Webster, of Port Townsend, Washington, has been the guest for the past two weeks of Capt. M. M. Mills at Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., where Captain Mills is commandant.

On Nov. 30 at her late residence, No. 634 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., Mrs. Leonora Cline, widow of the late Chief Engr. Hugh H. Cline, U.S.N., died after a long and painful illness, which was borne with saintly patience. The funeral will be strictly private.

Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, U.S.A., Judge Advocate General, has been designated by the Secretary of War as the representative of the War Department on a commission which is to frame regulations for the preservation of antiquities in this country, in accordance with the provisions of a law enacted by the last Congress.

Lieut. Comdr. Radler De Aquino, the newly appointed naval attaché of the Brazilian Embassy, has just arrived in Washington, having stopped a few days in New York after landing there from Brazil last week. M. De Aquino was born in this country, and his mother, who was Miss Radler, was an American. He speaks English fluently.

Rear Admiral William Sheffield Cowles left Washington Nov. 28, and will join Mrs. Cowles and their son, Sheffield Cowles, at their estate at Farmington, Conn. They will return the first of next week. The Ambassador to Great Britain and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will be the guests of Admiral and Mrs. Cowles for the week beginning Dec. 30.

Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General of the Army, and Mrs. Davis had a most enjoyable Thanksgiving dinner and reunion with their two daughters, who are married to officers stationed at West Point. The daughters are Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. William R. Smith, and Mrs. Wesson, wife of Lieut. Charles M. Wesson, their husbands by interesting coincidence both being stationed at the Military Academy at the same time.

Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Truman H. Newberry enjoyed a happy Thanksgiving dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York on Thursday, together with their children. They went from Washington to New York on Wednesday morning and were joined by their two sons, who are attending school at Lakeville, Conn., and by their daughter, who is in a girls' school at Dobbs Ferry. The three children returned to their schools Friday and Secretary and Mrs. Newberry returned to Washington.

At a dinner given in his honor by his associates at the U.S. Naval Academy, held at the University Club, New York city, Nov. 26, McDonough Craven, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, and formerly a cadet midshipman, U.S.N., declared that the chief question before the Street Cleaning Department was the solving of the dust problem, and that his aim would be to secure some measure of relief from its evils. Other speakers included Lewis Nixon, Congressman John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, and Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston, U.S.N.

Judge C. H. Darling, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who is now Collector of Customs at Burlington, Va., and Mrs. Darling have been signally honored by Civil Engineer Peary, who has made their names permanent in the frozen North. The Arctic explorer wired to Judge Darling last week that he had named two new pieces of land which he had discovered in honor of Judge Darling and his wife. Judge Darling, it will be remembered, was particularly instrumental in obtaining the necessary leave of absence for Civil Engineer Peary to make his latest Arctic exploration. The former Navy official has been interested in research in the Far North for many years and has accumulated an elaborate library of works on exploration in connection with search for both the North and South Poles.

Miss Olga Converse, fourth daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. George A. Converse, U.S.N., was a debutante in Washington, D.C., Thanksgiving Day, at a tea held at the family home in Connecticut avenue from five to seven. She was gowning in a simple frock of white silk ornamented solely with rhinestone buckles, and instead of the usual armful of flowers wore one large American Beauty rose as a corsage ornament. Assisting in receiving were her three sisters, Mrs. Le Baron Carlton Colt, Miss Converse and Miss Shelby Converse, with the Misses Pettus, Joanna Schroeder, Fredericka Morgan, Caryl Crawford, Jennings, Stephanie Treecott, Elmer Slater and Mary

Southerland. Mrs. McCammon presided over the prettily appointed tea table, in company with Mrs. Theodore Jewell, and Mrs. Joseph Crawford served punch.

The Thanksgiving dinner of the American colony in Paris, France, took place Nov. 28, Mr. McCormick, United States Ambassador to Paris, presiding. A notable speech was made by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who made reference to the growing demand for the limitation of the enormous armaments now weighing down the countries of Europe and the timidity of the Powers to take the initiative in this direction. The speaker declared that this initiative naturally fell to America. After a warm eulogy of President Roosevelt, which brought his hearers to their feet, the Baron declared that if President Roosevelt had the courage to submit a clear proposition along these lines to The Hague tribunal, France, Great Britain and Italy would support him, and that even Germany, contrary to the popular belief, would welcome the proposal.

Cadets from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point made an extra attraction at the Horse Show in New York city, Nov. 24. The management each year invites the members of the first class to visit the show, and it is always arranged that horses suitable for Cavalry purposes are judged the afternoon the cadets arrive. In this class the riders are in uniform and must be members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or National Guard. The cadets, in command of Col. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., superintendent, arrived at the Garden just before the class was called. There were 105 of them, and although the big box over the Madison avenue entrance is always placed at their disposal, it was not long before they were scattered all over the Garden. Some were promenading with pretty girls and others occupied seats with fair companions in the arena boxes. Col. and Mrs. Scott, their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. F. C. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. George S. Simonds and Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph A. Baer, all of the Army, were with the cadets.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff

S.O. NOV. 28, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Richard C. Croxton, 23d Inf., to Fort Slocum for treatment in hospital.

Capt. Jesse M. Baker, Q.M., assume temporarily duties of depot Q.M. at St. Louis, relieving Lieut. Col. Frederick von Schrader, deputy Q.M.G., who will report to Q.M. General, for duty in his office.

Major Joseph M. Kelley, retired, now on duty with Army of Cuban Pacification, is at his own request relieved from active duty and ordered home.

Capt. John T. Haines, 11th Cav., to Fort Des Moines. Leave for two months is granted Major Arthur W. Yates, Q.M.

G.O. 190, NOV. 15, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Publishes tables, exhibiting the results of the national match, national individual match, and national pistol match, held at Sea Girt, N.J., Sept. 4-10, 1906, inclusive. The scores of all the teams have already been published in our columns.

G.O. 195, NOV. 22, 1906, WAR DEPT.

This order retires Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint from command of the Department of the Missouri and orders him to Cuba Dec. 15 to confer with Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, whom he will relieve in command Cuban Army of Pacification on Dec. 31. General Bell is ordered to Washington to resume duties as Chief of Staff. Major Gen. A. W. Greely in addition to his present duties, will command the Department of Missouri.

G.O. 196, NOV. 28, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Directs that upon the completion of the barracks at Fort Worden, Wash., the 92d Company of Coast Artillery be relieved from duty at Fort Flagler and to proceed to Fort Worden.

CIR. 59, NOV. 13, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the Parrels-Post Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru.

G.O. 28, NOV. 22, 1906, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

In compliance with the requirements of G.O. No. 169, c.s., W.D., the changes in stations of companies of Coast Artillery in this division, ordered therein, will take place on March 31, 1907, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Company commanders will make every effort to have their respective companies prepared to move on March 31, 1907.

G.O. 78, NOV. 19, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

First Lieut. Claude S. Fries, 27th Inf., is announced as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the Department of California.

By command of Brig. General Pershing:  
W. A. SIMPSON, Mil. Secy.

G.O. 79, NOV. 20, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the War Department, this date, the undersigned relinquishes command of the Department of California.

JOHN J. PERSHING, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 80, NOV. 20, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

In compliance with Par. 193, Army Regulations, the undersigned assumes temporary command of the Department of California.

CHARLES MORRIS, Col., Art. Corps, U.S.A.

G.O. 81, NOV. 23, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

By direction of the President, promulgated in G.O. 183, W. D., dated Nov. 13, 1906, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of California.

ARTHUR MACARTHUR, Lieut. Gen., U.S.A.

CIR. 16, NOV. 15, 1906, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

For the information and guidance of all concerned within the department, it is announced that information has been received that, commencing on the 11th instant, the Peninsular and Occidental Steamship Company, inaugurated a service to Havana, Cuba, from Port Tampa, Fla., of three steamers each week; sailings to be on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 11:30 p.m.

By command of Brigadier General Duval:

IRA A. HAYNES, Military Secretary.

G.O. 22, NOV. 16, 1906, SOUTHWESTERN DIV.

First Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., is relieved as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, to take effect Dec. 17, 1906.

Lieutenant Mitchell will join the station of his company, Fort Niagara, N.Y., being granted thirty days' leave en route.

G.O. 23, NOV. 26, 1906, SOUTHWESTERN DIV.

First Lieut. E. C. Long, A.C., aide-de-camp, is detailed as inspector of small arms practice of the division, vice Major John V. White, mil. secy., relieved.

By command of Brig. General Funston:

JOHN V. WHITE, Major, Mil. Secy.

G.O. 27, NOV. 12, 1906, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Lieut. Col. Frank Baker, O.D., having reported at these



headquarters, is announced as chief ordnance officer of the department.

#### ARMY OF CUBAN PACIFICATION.

G.O. 24, NOV. 15, 1906. ARMY OF CUBAN PACIFICATION. Practice marches will be made frequently from each station garrisoned by U.S. troops in the Island of Cuba.

The marches will be made by detachments in proportion to the size of the garrisons, and with such transportation as may be at the posts and suitable for the country to be traversed.

Camps will be made as far as practicable on public lands or on land for which no rent will be charged.

Routes for each march will be designated by station commanders with a view of covering every road and trail in the vicinity of the station and familiarizing officers and men with them. When a company or detachment returns from a practice march, arrangements will be immediately made to send another out, it being desired for the present to keep at least one detachment from each station on the march.

The leave granted Col. Calvin D. Cowles, 5th Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 13, A.C.P.)

Under exceptional circumstances leave for one month, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Howard C. Price, 5th Inf. (Nov. 14, A.C.P.)

Second Lieut. Clifton R. Norton, 15th Cav., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Francis H. Hardie, 15th Cav., president of the examining board at Camp Columbia, Cuba, for examination. (Nov. 14, A.C.P.)

Leave for twenty days, effective upon arrival in the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. William L. Little, asst. surg. (Nov. 14, A.C.P.)

The following changes in the stations of United States troops and marines are ordered: Troop D, 15th Cav., from Santa Clara to Soledad, Province of Santa Clara, for station. The force of U.S. marines now at Soledad, Province of Santa Clara, will, upon being relieved by Troop D, 15th Cav., proceed to Nuevitas, Province of Camaguey, and take station. (Nov. 14, A.C.P.)

The following changes in station of U.S. troops and marines are ordered: Troop B, 15th Cav., will proceed from Santa Clara to Constancia, Santa Clara Province, for station. The force of U.S. marines now at Constancia will, upon being relieved, proceed to Lajas, Santa Clara Province, and take station. (Nov. 14, A.C.P.)

Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, 17th Inf., will make the following trips on official business collecting confidential data for the Military Information Division, at these headquarters: Camaguey to Ciego de Avila, and return; Camaguey to Victoria de las Tunas, and return; Camaguey to Nuevitas, and return. (Nov. 14, A.C.P.)

Major Mason M. Patrick, C.E., and 1st Lieut. U. S. Grant, 3d C.E., will proceed to the Isle of Pines on business in connection with reconnaissance work now being done there under the supervision of the Chief Engineer officer. (Nov. 15, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. E. Van D. Murphy, 27th Inf., is in addition to his other duties detailed as the general recruiting officer, Army of Cuban Pacification, with station at these headquarters. (Nov. 15, A.C.P.)

An examination will be held on Monday, March 4, 1907, of captains, first and second lieutenants of the Army at large, with a view to their selection for detail as captains and first lieutenants in the Ordnance Department. Eligible officers serving in this command who may desire to be detailed in the Ordnance Department may make application to these headquarters through military channels for permission to appear for examination. The examination will be conducted at these headquarters by an officer to be hereafter designated. (Nov. 16, A.C.P.)

A board of officers is convened to meet at Matanzas, Cuba, Nov. 21, 1906, for examining into the qualifications of Q.M. Sergt. Robert E. Edwards, 28th Inf., for appointment as Post Q.M. Sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. John H. Parker, Q.M., 28th Inf.; Capt. John C. McArthur, C.S., 28th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf. (Nov. 17, A.C.P.)

Co. B, Hos. Corps, including Capt. Albert E. Truby, asst. surg., Sergts. 1st Class Michael Leahy and Benjamin F. Tyler, are relieved from further duty with the Army of Cuban Pacification and will proceed by the first available transport to Newport News, Va., and thence to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., the station of that company. (Nov. 19, A.C.P.)

Four officers and 190 enlisted men of the U.S.M.C., now at Camp Columbia, awaiting transportation to the United States, will embark on the U.S.S. Prairie on Nov. 19. (Nov. 18, A.C.P.)

Co. E, 1st Provisional Regiment, U.S. Marines, will proceed to Palmira, Cuba, for station. On the arrival of the company at Palmira the C.O. will relieve the troops of the Marine Corps now at that station under command of Captain Harlie. He will send a detachment of one officer and twenty men to Hormiguero to relieve the detachment of Marines now at that place. Upon the arrival of the detachment of Marines now at Hormiguero at Palmira, Captain Harlie and his company will proceed to Camp Columbia for station. (Nov. 19, A.C.P.)

One company of the 28th Infantry, now stationed at Guanajay, Cuba, will proceed to Artemisa, Cuba, for station. (Nov. 19, A.C.P.)

Major W. C. Langitt, C.E., Chief Engineer Officer, will proceed to Pinar del Rio, Cuba, on business in connection with reconnaissance work. (Nov. 19, A.C.P.)

Capt. R. U. Patterson, asst. surg., is relieved from temporary duty with the 17th Battery, F.A., and will return to his proper station, Camp Columbia. (Nov. 20, A.C.P.)

The following assignments to stations of Post Q.M. Sergeants arriving on the transport Sumner, Nov. 20, are made: Daniel H. Lynch, Guanajay; Clifford J. Hinson, Santa Clara; John E. Meador, Ciego de Avila; John J. Joriman, Sagua la Grande; Ulick Bourke, clothing depot, Marianao. (Nov. 20, A.C.P.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George B. Crommelin from duty at Marianao, Havana, to Holguin, Oriente Province, Cuba, for duty. (Nov. 20, A.C.P.)

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, department commander, accompanied by the chief Q.M. of the department, will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., for the purpose of meeting the secretary at that post for consultation on affairs pertaining to this department. (Nov. 9, D.T.)

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, commanding Northern Division, and Capt. Abraham G. Lott, 6th Cav., will proceed from Fort Meade, S.D., to Bellefourche, S.D., on duty connected with the Ute Indian campaign. (Nov. 19, N.D.)

#### GENERAL STAFF.

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about Nov. 28, 1906, is granted Capt. Michael J. Lenihan, Gen. Staff. (Nov. 26, W.D.)

Major Millard F. Walts, General Staff, is detailed as secretary of the Army War College, to relieve Major Samuel Reber, General Staff. (Nov. 27, W.D.)

#### MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, military secretary, is relieved from duty at headquarters, Northern Division, and will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, not later than Dec. 8, 1906, for duty as military secretary. (Nov. 27, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect Nov. 29, 1906, is granted Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, mil. secy. (Nov. 28, N.D.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G., is relieved from duty in the office of the Inspector General of the Army, to take effect as soon as his services can be spared, and will proceed to San Francisco for duty as inspector general of Pacific Division. (Nov. 28, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, Q.M., is relieved from further duty in the Army Transport Service, and will report in person to the depot Q.M. at San Francisco, Cal., for duty as his assistant. (Nov. 24, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Peter Coffenberg, having relinquished the unexpired portion of his furlough, is relieved from further

duty at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., and will report to the depot Q.M., Army building, New York city, for duty. (Nov. 28, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 27, is granted Col. John L. Clem, A.Q.M.G., chief quartermaster of the department. (Nov. 16, D.C.M.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Frank H. Lawton, C.S., is relieved from duty as assistant to the purchasing commissary, Chicago, Ill., and will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., for duty. (Nov. 26, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Charles L. Geminer will proceed to Fort Logan H. Root, Ark. (Nov. 28, D.E.)

Post Comy. Sergt. William McGregor, Philippine Islands, will report at Manila for duty. (Nov. 27, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Joseph Thompson, now at Guanajay, Cuba, having relinquished the unexpired portion of his furlough, will report to the commanding general, Army of Cuban Pacification, Havana, Cuba, for duty. (Nov. 27, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men will be sent to Havana, Cuba, on the first available transport leaving Newport News, Va.: Post Comy. Sergt. Daniel F. Connor, Fort Myer, Va.; Post Comy. Sergt. William E. Underwood, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Nov. 27, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Edward M. Talbot, asst. surg., now at Fort Robinson, Neb., will return to his proper station, Fort Leavenworth, for duty. (Nov. 15, D. Mo.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. James K. Ashburn is further extended one month. (Nov. 24, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 20, 1906, is granted Contract Dental Surg. Franklin F. Wing, Fort D. A. Russell. (Nov. 19, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Junius C. Gregory, asst. surg., will proceed from San Francisco to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for temporary duty. (Nov. 23, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Contr. Surg. Ira A. Allen. (Nov. 19, D.E.)

Capt. Albert E. Truby, asst. surg., having reported his arrival at Newport News, will repair to Washington, D.C., and report to the surgeon general of the Army for consultation, and then join his proper station. (Nov. 26, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Robert B. Irving, H.C., transport Sheridan, now at San Francisco, will report to the medical superintendent, Army Transport Service, that city, for duty aboard the transport Thomas and to relieve Sergt. First Class Lyell E. Stewart, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Miley, Cal., for duty. (Nov. 27, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class George Graham, H.C., Fort Miley, Cal., will be sent on the first available transport to Manila. (Nov. 24, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Par. 27, S.O. 232, Oct. 1, 1906, W.D., relating to Capt. Herbert Deakney, C.E., is revoked.

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. John Marine, Fort Worden, Wash., will be sent to Manila to relieve Ord. Sergt. Frederick Roecker, who will be sent to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Ordnance Department will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., on business pertaining to the design and test of ordnance material, and upon the completion of this duty will return to their proper stations: Major George W. Burr, Major Lawson M. Fuller and Capt. Clarence C. Williams. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Anthony Poyet, now at Fort McKinley, Me., will be sent to Fort St. Philip, La., for duty. (Nov. 24, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Par. 8, S.O. No. 267, Nov. 10, 1906, W.D., relating to Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Corps, is revoked. (Nov. 24, W.D.)

Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Corps, will report at General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., for observation and treatment. (Nov. 24, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. William C. Fitzpatrick, Signal Corps. (Nov. 24, W.D.)

The leave for twenty days granted 1st Lieut. George E. Kumpke, Signal Corps, is extended ten days. (Nov. 16, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Otto B. Grimm, Signal Corps, Fort Omaha. (Nov. 21, D. Mo.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

First Lieut. Anton H. Schroeter, 1st Cav., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for observation and treatment by the surgeon. (Nov. 9, D.T.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Edward C. Hanford, 1st Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Nov. 26, 1906. (Nov. 26, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edward C. Hanford, 1st Cav., is extended ten days. (Nov. 13, D.T.)

##### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Dec. 15, 1906, is granted Major C. J. Stevens, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Nov. 17, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 15, 1906, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Veterinarian R. Vans Agnew, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (Nov. 17, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months, on account of exceptional circumstances, is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas A. Rothwell, 5th Cav. (Nov. 24, S.W.D.)

##### 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Leave for seven days, to take effect upon completion of his examination for promotion, is granted 2d Lieut. Rodman Butler, 6th Cav. (Nov. 21, N.D.)

##### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Major George H. Morgan, 9th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Military Secretary's Department, to take effect Dec. 8, 1906, vice Major Walter L. Finley, military secretary, who is relieved from detail in that department from that date and assigned to the 9th Cavalry. Major Morgan will proceed to Chicago and report about Dec. 8. Major Finley will proceed as soon as practicable after Dec. 8, 1906, to join his regiment at Fort Riley. (Nov. 27, W.D.)

##### 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

First Lieut. Theodore B. Taylor, 11th Cav., is relieved from further duty as transport quartermaster. (Nov. 24, W.D.)

Capt. Grayson V. Heidt, 11th Cav., now at San Francisco, Cal., is relieved from the further operation of Par. 7, S.O. 85, April 10, 1906, W.D., and of the assignment confirmed in Par. 45, S.O. 270, Nov. 14, 1906, W.D., and will join his regiment under the operation of Par. 20, S.O. 222, Sept. 20, 1906, W.D. (Nov. 27, W.D.)

##### 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

First Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, 14th Cav., A.Q.M., now at New York city, is relieved from further duty as transport Q.M., and will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for duty as his assistant. (Nov. 24, W.D.)

Capt. Cornelius C. Smith, 14th Cav., is selected and detailed as major to command the 1st Battalion, Philippine Scouts, vice Major William H. Johnston, 29th Inf., recently promoted. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. ARTHUR MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for sixteen days, from Dec. 21, 1906, is granted Capt. E. B. Martindale, jr., A.C. (Nov. 22, D.E.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Dec. 20, 1906, is granted Veterinarian Oscar N. Norion, A.C., Fort Leavenworth. (Nov. 19, D. Mo.)

Major Charles G. Treat, Art. Corps, having reported for duty, is temporarily detailed to fill the vacancy now existing in the position of inspector general of the Army of Cuban Pacification, and will perform the duties accordingly, with station in Havana, Cuba. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, A.O., and Major Thomas J. Lewis, 13th Cav., are detailed as members of the Army retiring board appointed at Fort Riley, Kas., vice Lieut. Col. James Parker, 13th Cav., and Major Herbert J. Slocum, 2d Cav., relieved. (Nov. 23, W.D.)

Capt. Elmer W. Hubbard, A.C., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., General Hospital at that post, for observation and treatment. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about Nov. 26, 1906, is granted Capt. Conrad H. Lanza, A.C. (Nov. 23, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-one days, effective Dec. 21, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. William F. Platt, A.C. (Nov. 27, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 5, 1906, is granted Capt. Arthur F. Cassels, A.C. (Nov. 13, D.G.)

Capt. Henry B. Farrar, A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Dept. (Nov. 26, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Eliaha S. Benton, A.O. (Nov. 26, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-one days, effective Dec. 21, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Walter F. Platt, Art. Corps. (Nov. 27, D.E.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry B. Casey, A.C., is extended ten days. (Nov. 20, D. Mo.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Harry W. Bathiaay, 3d Inf., to take effect upon the completion of his examination for promotion. (Nov. 26, W.D.)

##### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. E. MACKLIN.

The extension leave granted Capt. Dwight E. Holley, 4th Inf., is further extended twenty-five days. (Nov. 20, D. Mo.)

##### 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Second Lieut. Bowers Davis, 6th Inf., in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of construction work at Fort Lincoln, N.D., relieving 2d Lieut. Will D. Wills, 28th Inf., of that duty. (Nov. 27, W.D.)

##### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

The C.O., Fort Wayne, Mich., will send a detachment, consisting of 2d Lieut. William F. C. Jepson, 7th Inf., and twenty-three enlisted men (old soldiers and especially selected men from the entire command) to Canton, Ohio, to act as guard over the tomb of the late President McKinley at West-lawn Cemetery, relieving the detachment now stationed there, which will rejoin its station at Fort Thomas, Ky. (Nov. 21, D. Lakes.)

The leave granted Capt. G. Soular Turner, 7th Inf., is extended fourteen days. (Nov. 21, D. Lakes.)

##### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. C. ALLEN.

Leave for fifteen days, effective Dec. 22, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, 12th Inf. (Nov. 27, D.E.)

##### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. J. VAN ORSDALE.

Second Lieut. Walter S. Drysdale, 17th Inf., now with the Army of Cuban Pacification, will join his company at Fort McPherson, Ga. (Nov. 27, W.D.)

##### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, 1906, is granted Capt. Edmund L. Butts, 18th Inf. (Nov. 26, W.D.)

Leave for sixteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 21, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Douglas Potts, 18th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Nov. 21, D. Mo.)

##### 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

First Lieut. G. Arthur Hadsell, 19th Inf., is selected and detailed as captain, Philippine Scouts, vice 1st Lieut. William B. Graham, 20th Inf., recently relieved. Captain Hadsell is assigned to the command of the 35th Co., Phil. Scouts. (Nov. 28, W.D.)

##### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Galt, Cal., is designated as the station of 1st Lieut. John M. Craig, 20th U.S. Inf., after Nov. 26, while on duty in connection with the progressive military map of the United States. (Nov. 21, D. Cal.)

##### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, on account of exceptional circumstances, is granted 2d Lieut. R. S. Hartz, 21st Inf. (Nov. 24, S.W.D.)

##### 22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Sick leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Charles B. Moore, 22d Inf., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Nov. 21, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 22, is granted Col. Alfred Reynolds, 22d Inf., Fort McDowell. (Nov. 20, D. Cal.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect on or about Dec. 10, 1906, is granted Capt. Isaac Newell, 22d Inf., Fort McDowell. (Nov. 19, D. Cal.)

##### 23D INFANTRY.—COL. PHILIP READE.

Leave for two months, effective Dec. 4, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Kelton L. Pepper, 23d Inf. (Nov. 27, D.E.)

##### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. L. R. BROWN.

The 2d Battalion, 26th Inf., Major Charles J. T. Clarke, commanding, will proceed at once from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Fort Reno, Okla., for temporary duty. Major Henry D. Snyder, surg., will accompany the command. (Nov. 10, D.T.)

##### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. L. R. BROWN.

First Lieut. Claude S. Fries, 27th Inf., aide-de-camp, will accompany Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing from San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, P.I., via Tokio, Japan. (Nov. 20, D. Cal.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James B. Hutchinson, Phil. Scouts, is extended two months. (Nov. 24, W.D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers, to consist of Capt. Clarence H. McNeil, A.C.; Capt. Ernest R. Tilton, A.C., and 2d Lieut. O. G. Gatewood, A.C., will meet at Fort Totten, N.Y., Dec. 3, 1906, to examine into the qualification of Sergt. James S. Holmes, 54th Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, Artillery Corps, junior grade. (Nov. 27, D.E.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Q.M. Sergt. Frank Stephenson, 12th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 24, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Jerry B. Machle will be placed upon the retired list upon receipt of this order. (Nov. 23, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Thomas B. MacSweeney upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

The following named officers will report in person to Major Edward Champe Carter, surg., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Duncan K. Major, jr., 14th Inf.; Arthur S. Cowan, 14th Inf.; Bernard Sharp, 3d Inf.; Alden C. Knowles, 13th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Fay W. Brabson, 12th Inf.; Royden E. Beebe, 29th Inf.; George C. Marshall, jr., 30th Inf.; Robert D. Goodwin, 4th Inf. (Nov. 22, W.D.)

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CALESHIPS.

BUFORD—Arrived San Francisco Nov. 22.

INGALLS—Arrived at Newport News, Va., Nov. 6.

DIX—Arrived at Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 14.

KILPATRICK—Sailed from Manila Oct. 3 for Newport News.

Sailed from Gibraltar Nov. 22; expected to arrive Dec. 4.

LOGAN—Sailed from Guam for Manila Nov. 28.

McCLELLAN—At Manila. To sail for New York when repaired.

MEADE—Arrived at Newport News, Va., Nov. 6.



**SUMNER**—Arrived at Newport News Nov. 25; will sail Dec. 1 for Havana.

**THOMAS**—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 11.

**WRIGHT**—At Manila, P. I.

**WARREN**—At San Francisco, Cal.

**BURNSIDE**—Arrived Cape Canaveral, Fla., Nov. 24.

**LISOU**—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. At Manila.

#### DATES SET FOR SAILING OF TRANSPORTS.

Sailing from San Francisco	Sailing from Manila
<b>THOMAS (or BUFORD)</b> .....Dec. 15	<b>SLOGAN</b> .....Dec. 15
<b>SHERMAN</b> .....Jan. 5	<b>THOMAS (or BUFORD)</b> .....Jan. 15
<b>LOGAN</b> .....Feb. 5	<b>SHERMAN</b> .....Feb. 15
<b>THOMAS (or BUFORD)</b> .....March 15	<b>SLOGAN</b> .....March 15
<b>SHERMAN</b> .....April 5	<b>THOMAS (or BUFORD)</b> .....April 15
<b>LOGAN</b> .....May 5	<b>SHERMAN</b> .....May 15
<b>THOMAS (or BUFORD)</b> .....June 15	<b>SLOGAN</b> .....June 15

#### PORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 26, 1906.

The engagement of Miss Parry, of St. Joseph, Mo., to Mr. Edward McGonigle, was announced Monday at an informal tea given by her mother. Miss Parry is well known here, having been the guest on numerous occasions of Major and Mrs. George S. Young. Mr. McGonigle is a brother-in-law of Captain Fauntleroy, Med. Dept., U.S.A.

The wedding of Miss Alice Genevieve Fenton and Lieut. George E. Kumpke, Signal Corps, will take place Thanksgiving day at Billings, Mont. Miss Fenton has spent much time with her sister, Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, and is well known in the Army. Lieut. Kumpke and his bride will be at home at Fort Leavenworth after Dec. 1.

A card party was given Saturday evening as a compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bruce, of Middletown, Conn., by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William Paulding. The prizes, which were very handsome, were given to Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Bethel, and Captain Moss. After the game delicious refreshments were served. The Monday Bridge Club met this week with Mrs. George S. Young. The Five Hundred Club was entertained Tuesday by Mrs. William B. Baker. Lieut. and Mrs. Sherard Coleman gave an informal dinner party Saturday evening. The Tuesday Afternoon Bridge Club met at Mrs. Peter E. Traub's.

Capt. and Mrs. John B. McDonald have gone South for an extended visit. Miss Brounlee, of St. Louis, Mo., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Robert D. Walsh, 9th Cav. Miss Ann Webster is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Josiah C. Minus, and little Miss Mary will remain with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Fenn, of the city, during Capt. and Mrs. Webster's absence in the East.

Capt. and Mrs. William F. Grote announce the birth of a son on Nov. 17.

Mrs. Henry Keller, of San Francisco, is the guest of Mrs. C. C. Smith. Mrs. Gleaves, of Wytheville, Va., is spending some time with Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. Gleaves. Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. Cornelius C. Smith, and children are at present the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Graham, on Third avenue.

Col. C. B. Hall and the Misses Hall gave a reception Saturday afternoon, the guests being the instructors and students of the Staff College, the Infantry and Cavalry School and Signal School and their wives. Mrs. Singleton left Saturday to join Captain Singleton in Havana, Cuba. Miss Wood, who is attending school at Bethany College, Topeka, Kas., will come to spend Thanksgiving with her parents, Lieut. and Mrs. Wood. Capt. and Mrs. Matthew F. Steele entertained with a dinner Thursday evening. The appointments were beautifully carried out in pink and green, and seated at the table were Col. Charles B. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. J. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. Robert D. Walsh and Mrs. McDonald. Mrs. A. S. Cowan entertained Saturday with bridge.

Senator George H. Munroe and wife, of Joliet, Ill., were guests Friday of Major and Mrs. E. W. McClaughry, en route to their home from California. Mrs. Charles Crawford left Friday for Paola, Kas., to be the guest of relatives until Dec. 1. Miss Brounlee, of St. Louis, guest of Mrs. Walsh, will go to the city this week to visit Mrs. C. C. Smith for a short time. The Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian church met Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. R. W. McClaughry, at her new home on Metropolitan avenue. John L. Clem, son of Col. John L. Clem, has arrived here as one of the civilian candidates for a second lieutenant's commission.

A big military card party will be given in Pope hall on Saturday evening, Dec. 15, as a benefit for the Army Relief Society. Mrs. Charles Crawford is chairman of the committee which has charge of the arrangements.

The 11th Battery football team, which was defeated at Fort Riley Sunday by the Fort Riley team by a score of 22 to 0, attribute their defeat to the fact that their captain was kicked in the head early in the game and rendered in such condition as to prohibit him from handling the team properly.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Graef, who have been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, have gone to their home, Gracemere-on-the-Hudson. In December they will sail for an extended trip through Europe. Miss Mary Godfrey, daughter of Colonel Godfrey, 9th Cav., of Fort Riley, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Sterrett. The friends of Lieut. Jerome G. Pillow, who was such a popular young officer here with the 12th Cavalry, will regret to hear that he is suffering with an acute attack of rheumatism and had to go to Hot Springs for treatment. Lieutenant Pillow is now at Fort Riley. One of the speakers selected for the banquet of the Merchants' Association is Major Daniel H. Boughton, 11th Cav. Capt. and Mrs. Roderic O'Connor are entertaining Miss Rebecca Isaacs, of Oakland, Cal. Mrs. C. H. Cochran, niece of Gen. H. B. Freeman, who has been in Muskogee, I.T., for the past two months, the guest of her brother, Mr. Thomas Smith, came Wednesday to spend some time with friends here and in the city. Mrs. I. B. Willets, who has been here for several weeks visiting her sister, Mrs. R. J. West, has returned to her home in Philadelphia, Pa. Miss Adelaide Richards, of Kansas City, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin for the Thanksgiving hop.

The basketball team of the 18th Infantry defeated the American team of the Y.M.C.A. Friday night by a score of 42 to 26.

The following officers are here to take examination for promotion: Lieuts. Duncan K. Major, Arthur S. Cowan, 14th Inf.; Bernard Sharp, 3d Inf.; A. C. Knowles, 13th Inf.; Fay W. Brabson, 12th Inf.; Royden E. Beebe, 29th Inf.; George C. Marshall, 30th Inf., and Robert D. Goodwin, 4th Inf.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Sterrett were the host and hostess at a most charming dinner given Thursday night at their quarters on the main parade, for their guest, Miss Mary Godfrey, of Fort Riley. The decorations were in deep red. The guests included Miss Simpson and Miss Blomfield of St. Louis; Lieuts. Edward Calvert, F. W. Honeycutt and Arthur Davis. Mr. and Mrs. William S. Dowd and little daughter, Dorothy, are now living in Kansas City, Mo., where Mr. Dowd is engaged in business. Mr. Dowd was formerly in the Army as a lieutenant of the 10th Cavalry, and has recently resigned his commission. Mrs. Dowd was Miss Julia Phillips, of the city of Leavenworth. Their loss will be greatly felt by their many Army friends, both here and in the Orient. Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser will arrive this week from New York to spend Thanksgiving with his wife and little son at the home of Mrs. Smyser's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Craig, on South Second street. Lieutenant Smyser has been on duty on one of the transports to Cuba for the past few weeks.

The Company G, Engineers, team will play the K.C.A.C. eleven at Kansas City, Dec. 11.

Mrs. J. D. Robertson, mother of Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, will spend Thanksgiving with her son, Caldwell Taylor, who is attending Chicago University. Capt. and Mrs. Herman A. Sievert left Tuesday evening for New York to stay a short time, en route to Hamilton, Ontario, where they will attend the marriage of Miss Mabel Greening and Mr. White, of New York city. Miss Greening will be remembered as a visitor on several occasions of Capt. and Mrs. Sievert. Lieut. Paul

H. Weyrauch, 14th Cav., who has been ill in the hospital, and who has been relieved from duty at the Service schools, will join his regiment at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Capt. L. S. Sorley, 14th Inf., has gone to his station at Vancouver Barracks after a short stay here with his sister. Mrs. C. C. Smith and Mrs. Henry Keller, of San Francisco, were guests at luncheon Tuesday of Mrs. George S. Young.

The officers from the garrison who attended the Commercial Club banquet in Kansas City Monday night, as guests of the Club, are enthusiastic in their praise of the event. Those who attended were: Col. Charles B. Hall, Lieut. Col. William Paulding, Lieut. Col. George S. Young, Major Daniel H. Boughton, Major George O. Squire, Major E. C. Carter, Captains Normyle, Gordon, Murray, Traub, Walsh; Lieut. Col. E. B. Fuller, Major Kirby, and Major Beach.

Mr. Roff, who has been the guest of Lieut. E. E. Fisher, has returned to his home in Chicago. Lieut. E. M. Talbot has returned from a four weeks' trip through the West. A large number of people from the garrison enjoyed a delightful party Tuesday night at the Episcopalian bazaar given in the city Friday and Saturday of last week, among the many attractions was the booth which was fitted up by the ladies from the garrison, which was presided over by the Misses Hall and several others. Delicious tea and chocolate were served. The booth was draped with the national colors and adorned with asparagus, fern and chrysanthemums.

Home E. Lewis, formerly a second lieutenant in the 30th Infantry, who was confined in the Federal prison here, was released from that institution Saturday and left shortly afterward for the Government hospital at Hot Springs, Ark. At the prison he was employed as a nurse and contracted consumption.

Francis B. Wheaton, chief architect of the Quartermaster's Department, and S. H. Humphrey, expert builder, also of the Q.M. Dept. of the Army, at Washington, will be the guests this week of Capt. and Mrs. Norman C. Connelley, Q.M. of this post. Lieut. Carl F. Von dem Busche, 18th Inf., has returned, after having spent the past two months visiting friends in Brooklyn, N.Y.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kan., Nov. 15, 1906.

It was a shame to take the money, but then it could not be helped. We had looked for something doing when Fort Leavenworth's representatives on the gridiron came to Riley last week to try conclusions with the post eleven on Sunday morning; but it was all a mistake. If the Leavenworth warriors ever had an idea they could play the game, it died an easy death on Nov. 18. The soldiers from the "boiled water" post on the Big Muddy never had a look at it but once, and that was due to pardonable fumbling at the very start of the game. For some reason unknown, the Fort Leavenworth manager had refused to allow any officers to play on the Riley team, and Weir, just out of the hospital the day before with a badly wrenched shoulder, went in at quarter time to take the place of Lieutenant Weir, with beautiful interference, circled the right end for a touchdown. Schoneber kicked goal. After play was resumed Weir was injured by having his collar-bone broken, and Adkins took his place as quarter. Throughout the rest of the game he used very good judgment in the running of the team while his brilliant running with the ball, the other three touchdowns being to his credit, assured him of a place on the team. Riley received the ball on the kick-off and, in about four minutes, Adkins went around the right end for forty yards and a touchdown. Schoneber kicked goal. Riley's interference worked beautifully throughout the game, and when the runner got clear of the scrimmage there was usually a man left for protection. Time for the first half was called with the ball on Leavenworth's forty-five-yard line. For a while Leavenworth braced in the second half and held Riley for two downs, but it was no use. With Snyder and Adkins working the end and Bright and Schoneber ploughing through the line, the pace proved too hot. The third touchdown came after about six minutes of play with Adkins running around the end. The last one came in about the same time and in the same manner. Schoneber kicked both goals. The game ended with the ball in Fort Riley's possession in the middle of the field. Both teams stuck to straight football. The visitors were easily outclassed in every department of the game. Their method of playing both ends close in proved disastrous. There were but few occasions when Riley did not smash up the visitors' interference and nail the runner. Near the close of the game Snyder at right end and supposedly issued a way to Wilson, the former having a shoulder wrenched. Score: Fort Riley, 22; Fort Leavenworth, 0.

A typographical error in a school order issued about a month ago conceived in the mind of a certain lieutenant in the post the idea of an endurance ride for all of the student officers, providing some one did not give the scheme away. It seems that some of the intended victims were "put wise" to the game, but six were not—and they are footing the bill. On Friday afternoon the school headquarters, directed that the student officers report at the riding hall at midnight, mounted and equipped for an endurance ride of twelve hours. They were directed to carry breakfast, and one feed of oats and a note-book and pencil. The note-book and pencil were for the purpose of recording every hundred laps around the hall. Umpires were designated to see that the riders did not get off their mounts or cut corners, etc. Six of the officers—Lieutenants Huntley, Bradshaw, Riley, Mayo, Converse and Lining—reported at midnight and were promptly started off on their twelve hours' ride around the hall. Those next to the scheme alternated between the club and the riding hall; at the former place refreshments were served at the victims' expense; at the latter they looked through the cracks of the doors and stuffed anything handy in their mouths as they went into paroxysms of glee at the sight of the riders pounding steadily around the hall in the cold winter air. It was about 2:30 when the victims were "put next." Lieutenant Converse proved a hard rider, as he had by far the greatest number of laps to his credit.

The following officers arrived last week to be examined by the Cavalry examining board for promotion: Lieuts. J. H. Read, 14th Cav.; E. J. Ely, 15th Cav.; C. Enos, G. Kent and A. M. Graham, 1st Cav. Lieutenants Pillow and Wilen, 18th Cav., have been sick in quarters during the week. Lieut. G. O. Smith, 2d Cav., who has been on leave since his tour of duty at Newport News, Va., returned to the post last week. Lieut. H. R. Casey, 1st Cav., left on a twenty days' leave Wednesday for Birmingham, Ala., where he was called by the illness of a relative. Capt. W. S. McNair, A.C., and Lieut. F. B. Hennessy, A.C., are the president and judge advocate, respectively, of the G.C.M., now in session. Lieut. J. J. Loving, O.E., returned from a leave last week. Capt. and Mrs. Hinds have returned from New Hope, Ala., where they have been at the captain's home for the past two months.

Major and Miss Adams were the host and hostess of a delightful dinner party on Wednesday evening. Their guests were Lieut. Col. M. M. Macomb, Capt. T. B. Mott, Capt. and Mrs. Cameron, Capt. B. M. Koehler, and the Misses Mott, Dranbrich and Boynton. Mrs. McCain, wife of Lieut. W. A. McCain, 8th Cav., arrived last week from the Philippines, and is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Dean. Colonel Godfrey, Lieutenant Colonel Macomb and Captain Mott attended the banquet given by the

Kansas City Commercial Club in that city on Monday night, and at which Elihu Root, Secretary of State, was the guest of honor. Lieut. J. W. Morse has been sick in quarters during the week. Capt. Thomas H. Jackson, O.E., left camp last week on leave. Lieut. J. R. Tifford, 1st Cav., who has been staying with Capt. and Mrs. Cameron while on leave, left last week for his station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Veterinarian L. E. Willyoung, A.C., who has been ordered to Fort Snelling, will leave some time this week.

One of the most delightful functions that has occurred in the post for many a day was the cotillion on Wednesday in the post assembly hall, given by the Mesdames Slocum and Conner, for their guests, Mrs. Robinson and the Misses Robinson, Baudreth and Green, all of New York city. There was dancing until ten o'clock, when the cotillion, led by Mrs. Slocum and Lieutenant Smith, was begun. There were four figures, the pyramid, quadrille, flower and military. In the latter the ladies passed through a row of officers and under an arch formed by their crossed sabers. In one of the figures the favors were large paper hearts and butterfly wings, and the effect produced was both striking and beautiful. A delicious supper was served.

Chaplain Prioleau has secured, through the president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Junction City, the services of Major E. T. Scott, the well-known lecturer, who will speak in the chapel to-morrow evening. The Women's Christian Temperance Union choir from town will also be present. Major Scott's subject will be "Strike that Gun." The show given by the 9th Cavalry minstrels in the post theater on the evening of the 20th was a great success.

Lieutenant Glassford, athletic manager, has already made three dates for the basketball team for December. The first game will be with the University of Nebraska on the 11th. Next comes Salina Wesleyan on the 14th, and on the 18th Washburn University. The poor attendance at the football games has compelled the manager to cancel the Thanksgiving Day game with the College Emporia to avoid putting the association in any further debt. It is already greatly behind.

Preparations for the children's Christmas tree celebration, an annual affair in this post for many years, are already in progress, and the event promises to eclipse any of former years.

#### MADISON BARRACKS.

Madison Barracks, N.Y., Nov. 28, 1906.

On Oct. 26, 1906, Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf., requested authority to discontinue the general mess at Madison Barracks and to establish company messes at the post. This, with the understanding that no extra expense to the Government, would be involved in instituting company messes for the 1st Battalion, 23d Inf., which organization is now installed in barracks unprovided with kitchens. The construction of kitchens and mess rooms will depend on the Congressional appropriation for barracks and quarters for the fiscal year, 1908.

On Nov. 15 the Acting Quartermaster General submitted the communication of the C.O. at Madison Barracks to the Military Secretary recommending it for approval with the explicit understanding that no extra expense to the government be involved, and that the sum be effected with the resources of the post. The Secretary of War approved of the request and recommendation two days later. The scheme for company messes will be carried into effect during the first week of December. Farewell to the general mess at Madison Barracks! It has been demonstrated to be a prolific cause of just complaint and dissatisfaction under the best management.

Plans are being prepared to convert the fine brick building now used as a general mess and band quarters into an administrative building. It is centrally located and when the removal of one set of stone barracks, built in 1819, has been effected, Madison Barracks will be a symmetrical post, having one parade. In other words, one side of the quadrangular space of the old post will become a thing of the past, although enough of the old post will be preserved intact for historical and sentimental purposes. Meanwhile, until Congress appropriates for kitchens and mess rooms for the 1st Battalion, the barracks, at the close of the command—viz., the 2d Battalion—will luxuriate in brand new barracks, kitchen and mess rooms; also the band, while the other half of the command will be less advantageously provided.

In order to familiarize the officers and to make the non-commissioned officers and others of the 23d Regiment of Infantry acquainted with the history of the organization, a historical course of lectures regarding the regiment and its doings will soon be inaugurated at Madison Barracks. The talks will be chronological and will be based on the official records of the regiment. These teachings were inaugurated in 1903, when the 23d was stationed in the Department of Maryland, and were concluded by the regimental commander last January; the attendance of non-commissioned officers being mandatory and that of officers optional. These lectures included, also, the historic relations of the organization at its respective stations in either hemisphere, and its passage home, via the Suez Canal, at the close of its first tour of duty in the Department of Minnesota. The coming series of lectures will be by the regimental adjutant.

The finals of the pool tournament among the officers of the post were finished Friday evening, Lieut. W. C. Miller winning from Capt. G. S. Goodale by 100 to 97. The game was very exciting throughout, and was witnessed by all the officers and their families. On Saturday a hop was held in Dodge Hall. After the hop a very delightful supper was given by Mrs. Truitt, Miss Helen Williams and Miss Margaret Root, both of Indianapolis, Ind., are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Drum.

Co. B, 9th Inf., with Lieutenants Ecker and McIlroy, expect to leave shortly for Plattsburg Barracks, but so far they have not received any orders. Their stay here has been very brief, they having arrived here only six or seven weeks ago.

Capt. and Mrs. Eaton are in Oswego for a few days. This post will send quite a large delegation to the Army-Navy game. Those going are Major and Mrs. Truitt, Capt. and Mrs. Hines, Capt. G. S. Goodale, and Lieutenants Herman and MacMillan.

Yesterday a full dress ball was given by the officers. The hall was very tastefully decorated, the walls being hung with bolos, etc., which gave it a very military aspect. Among those present from Watertown were: Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Palmer, Mrs. Van Ostrand, Miss Van Ostrand, Miss Snell, Miss Howze, Miss Knowlton, Miss Hooper, Mr. Hooper and Miss Rawn, from Chicago.

The post is now very well filled up. All of the bachelors live two in a house and there is only one set of quarters vacant. A telephone system has been introduced into the post, most of the officers having taken advantage of it.

#### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Nov. 26, 1906.

The weekly card club met Thursday at Mrs. Darius Scott's, at 2:30 o'clock. Bridge was played, those present being Mrs. Mowry, Mrs. McCloskey, Miss Gayle, Mrs. LeMay, Mrs. Cushman. Mrs. McCloskey won a beautiful linen centerpiece. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Cushman. On Tuesday Mrs. Milton Holliday entertained the ladies of the post with a delightful luncheon, followed by bridge whist. The first prize, a gold hat pin, was won by Mrs. LeMay, and the second, a hammered brass jardiniere, by Mrs. Scott. Those who attended were Mesdames Ridley, Scott, McCloskey, Mowry, Barriger, McNamee, LeMay, Cushman, Conklin and Miss Gayle.

A number of post people turned out Thursday to see the performance of "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Strong theater. Miss Flora J. Bowley, the leading lady, is a sister of Capt. Albert J. Bowey, A.C., now aide to General Grant, and up here recently on an inspection tour. A supper was given in her honor at Dorn's after the performance, and on Friday Mrs. Guy Cushman invited a number to meet Miss Bowley at an informal luncheon at her quarters. Lieut. John C. Henderson, who has been on sick report for several days, is again on duty. Lieut. and Mrs. Mowry entertained at dinner on Tuesday last in honor of Mr. Augustine Heard, general



passenger agent for the D. & H. R.R. Other guests were Mrs. Barringer, Mrs. McNamee and Dr. Capper Byars. Dr. and Mrs. LeMay have with them now the Doctor's mother, whose home is in Montreal. Major and Mrs. Conklin and Babita left the post during the week. Mrs. Conklin going to Pelham Manor, N.Y., and the Major to Penn Yan, then to Havana.

Mrs. Ben Lear (formerly Miss Grace Russell) is now in New York city, and contemplates taking the Dec. 15 transport for Cuba from Newport News. Lieutenant Reagan, who has been transferred to Troop K, also will take this transport if relieved from duty here in time. Mrs. William Barringer will spend Thanksgiving with her people in Amsterdam, N.Y., going afterward for a visit to her sister in New York city before joining her husband at Ranchuelo, Cuba. Mrs. M. M. McNamee and children leave during the week for New York city where they will be at Hotel Cecil. Mrs. McNamee will then visit her father, Dr. William J. Armstrong, in Washington, D.C., while looking for an apartment there for the winter. Mrs. Francis Ruggles arrived in the post Thursday from a visit with her mother, Mrs. Perkins, in New York. She brought her young brother with her for a short visit.

The bi-weekly hop has been postponed to next week in order to celebrate Thanksgiving. Capt. Chandler P. Robbins has asked all his fellow Texans amongst the bachelors in for Thanksgiving turkey. Lieut. A. N. Pickel makes another trip this week to New York for treatment for his knee. Miss McCloskey, who has been visiting her brother, Capt. Manus McCloskey, for several weeks, has returned to her home in Pittsburg.

Capt. Julian R. Lindsey has been made regimental adjutant at Cienfuegos, 15th Cav., Lieut. Ben Lear, jr., having been acting adjutant for several months since Capt. LeRoy Eltinge went to Fort Leavenworth.

#### FORT H. G. WRIGHT.

Fort H. G. Wright, Wash., Nov. 22, 1906.

Capt. Edward A. Shuttleworth has plans for the enlargement of Fort Wright that can be carried out without change in the present buildings, said to be the most substantial in the West. The idea is to make this a regimental post. Space has been left for a house for the colonel and barracks for officers and men. Ten buildings will be sufficient to accommodate the additional men that would come here. All the officers, including Col. T. C. Woodbury, commanding the 3d Infantry, favor the plan. This is what Major E. H. Plummer said of it: "I regard Fort Wright as the most ideal site in the whole country for a regimental post. I have never seen a parade ground anywhere that is so ideal as the one at the fort. It is sufficiently level and almost absolutely free from dust in the driest seasons of the year. Strategically, our situation is one of the best possible, as Spokane is a natural railroad center, and it is easy to get to Seattle to embark for the Orient and our insular possessions, and also closely connected with transcontinental lines to the east. I have seen most of the Army posts throughout the country, and there is none of them that I regard as so well fitted for a regimental post as Fort Wright."

Mrs. Flora Louise Clement, whose engagement to Capt. Sydney A. Croman, U.S.A., has been announced, is widely known in the State of Washington. Her first husband, Victor M. Clement, who died a few years ago, was once the general manager of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine at Wardner, Idaho, but later accepted an offer from the Cecil Rhodes and went to South Africa, accompanied by John Hays Hammond, "Barbarian" Brown, Harold Bolce and others. The party mixed up in the historic Jameson raid and later returned to this country.

Plans for the restoration and beautifying of the historic old cemetery at Fort Steilacoom have been made public with letters that passed between Governor Mead and W. H. Gilstrap, curator of the Ferry Museum, and Pierce county pioneers, relative to the work. The cemetery, where rests the body of Colonel Slaughter, Indian war hero, was in a neglected condition, and a movement was started among the pioneers for its restoration. The work will be carried out early next year.

Several rushes, which took the edge off anything that has been seen on the football fields near Spokane, took place with the opening of the first Sunday service of the new street-car line to Fort Wright. Many took advantage of the fine weather, and it is estimated that 2,000 people went out to the fort.

A special train, carrying 750 soldiers and fifty-five officers, besides 175,000 pounds of baggage, passed through Spokane a few days ago from San Francisco. The soldiers have just returned from the Philippines.

Officers of Fort Wright have planned a series of "garrison hops" to be given at the fort on Friday evenings as long as the regimental band remains here. Since the arrival of the band social life has shown more gaiety than for a long time and the band concerts draw crowds from the city.

Officers of the 3d Infantry have been invited to participate at the unveiling of the monument to be erected by Post Reno, G.A.R., May 1, 1907. The monument, to cost \$3,000, is to the memory of the men who fell in the Civil War.

Veterans of the Spanish-American War living in Spokane, have organized a band of fourteen pieces, which is made up entirely of those who have served in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection or the Chinese campaign. The leader is E. W. Taylor, cornetist.

#### FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., Nov. 21, 1906.

Major H. M. Chittenden, C.E., left for the East on Thursday, and will go to Portland, Me., Boston, New York and Washington, for the purpose of studying the fortifications on the Atlantic coast, preparatory to supervising the installation of a complete fire control system at Forts Flagler, Casey and Worden. Major Chittenden will remain a month. Lieut. E. G. Abbott, the commanding officer of Fort Ward, was a welcome visitor at this fort on Friday.

On Monday the home of Capt. and Mrs. Harry W. Newton was saddened by the sudden death of their guest, Mrs. Drucker, of San Francisco. When Mrs. Drucker first arrived her illness was thought to be caused by seasickness, but it proved more serious, and although everything was done for her comfort by her thoughtful friends, on Monday night she passed into the Great Beyond. Mrs. Drucker had no near relatives, so her remains were laid to rest in the post cemetery, the pallbearers being Captains Newton and Reeder, Lieutenants Rorebeck and Burt, Chaplain Easterbrook and Mr. Hopkins. The services were conducted by the Catholic priest, of which church Mrs. Drucker was a devout member.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston, who are valuable additions to this garrison, left on Thursday for a month's visit to relatives in Boston. Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Ohnstad and Lieut. and Mrs. K. C. Masteller spent the first of the week in Seattle. Capt. B. C. Gilbert, of Fort Casey, left this week for Vancouver Barracks to undergo treatment for his eyes, from which he has suffered severely since his arrival at Fort Casey.

On Saturday, Nov. 10, Fort Worden was once more defeated in football, this time at the hands of the U.S.S. Philadelphia's team. The finest work of the game was undoubtedly done by Sheffield, captain of the Navy team. In the matter of fast running and sure tackling he proved himself more than our team could handle. The Navy interference was one of the features of the game, as time and again they rounded the Army ends for long gains. In this manner the Navy managed at first with little difficulty to score at will. But toward the end of the first half our team suddenly realized that they were a match for the Navy team if they would exert their utmost strength. The first half closed with a score of 22-0 in favor of the Philadelphia. In the second the Worden team changed its tactics into an aggressive attack on the Navy's weaker line. Twice the Navy were held for downs on the Army's one-yard line, and finally, after two long runs by Nelson and some good hard team work, the ball was carried through the Navy center for the Army's one touchdown of the game.

Sheffield managed to go around the Army end and score one more touchdown for the Navy, the final score being: Philadelphia, 28; Worden, 5.

For Worden the best all around work was done by Sorenson and Nelson, although the work of Belanger and Ott was very good, and Gannon kept up his record at quarter, where he has not made a fumble this season.

Rear Admiral W. T. Burwell's hospitality was exceedingly gracious, as he entertained the Worden team in his quarters. The Worden team lined up as follows: Belanger, c.; Ott, r.g.; Adams, l.g.; Davis (capt.), r.t.; Shane, l.t.; Shugert, r.c.; Cain, l.e.; Early, r.h.b.; Sorenson, l.h.b.; Nelson, l.b. Chaplain Easterbrook gave a very delightful entertainment in the post exchange building on Wednesday for the pleasure of his Sunday school. The performance was instructive as well as entertaining, being colored magic lantern views which Chaplain Easterbrook had made in Japan, accompanied by a short and interesting talk by the Chaplain.

#### FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Nov. 22, 1906.

The mercury has been playing around zero for the past week, going as low as nine below, with a wild blizzard lasting three days.

Capt. and Mrs. John J. Boniface entertained the card club on the evening of Nov. 9. Bridge was the game selected. Mrs. S. L. Steer winning first prize, a ribbon coat hanger, while the next prize went to Mrs. Wallace E. Parkman, and was an artistic stein. A tempting salad course was served after the game.

Col. Wilber E. Wilder, I.G., left Thursday, Nov. 8. His report was favorable, commenting especially on the discipline and effectiveness of the work of the troops here. Miss Leslie Abbott has returned to be with her aunt, Mrs. Levi P. Hunt, for the winter, after a long visit to her mother at Columbia Falls, Mont. Mrs. Wallace E. Parkman has gone to Fort Harrison, Mont., to join her husband, Dr. Parkman, who is on temporary duty there.

Mrs. Samuel L. Steer is convalescent after a week's illness. Capt. and Mrs. Steer will leave as soon as possible for Newport News, Va., to catch the boat sailing for Cuba on Dec. 1. Lieut. Moss L. Love has returned from a protracted visit to the East, having been ordered to the competition at Chicago as range officer early in August and from there to Sea Girt. After the competitions closed he took a leave and visited his home in Virginia.

On account of the production of "A Millionaire Tramp" at the post hall last Friday night the regular meeting of the weekly card club was postponed until Nov. 23, when Lieut. and Mrs. E. N. Coffey will entertain.

A letter has been received from Col. Frank West, the new colonel assigned to the 2d Cavalry, announcing that he will join here about Christmas. He is now en route from the Philippines.

A musical comedy, "The Governor's Wife," was presented in the post to a crowded house on Nov. 21.

In the absence of the chaplain the regular fortnightly service was conducted in the chapel on Thursday of last week by Rev. J. W. Young, of Havre, who was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Pope. Chaplain D. L. Fleming is expected soon from a three months' leave, spent at Staten Island, New York, with relatives. Lieut. John R. Musgrave, Art. Corps, arrived from Jefferson Barracks with twenty-three recruits last week. Five recruits came from Helena a few days later and twenty more are expected in a few days from the East.

Capt. F. G. Irwin will join his regiment at this post Nov. 24. He will assume command of the 1st Squadron, relieving Capt. John S. Winn. Dr. Frederick H. Mills, contract surgeon, will report here for duty from Newport News.

Elaborate preparations are being made by the Pedro Club, composed of non-commissioned officers, for a Thanksgiving masquerade ball. A dance was given in the hall by the enlisted men Tuesday night.

Great interest is taken by the officers in bowling, and some high scores are being made. Lieut. W. R. Pope holds the record at two hundred and twenty-two.

Plans are being effected for a Christmas tree at the post hall. The arrangements are in charge of Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Winn, and every child in the post will be included in the celebration.

#### FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., Nov. 28, 1906.

The cornerstone of the new State armory, now in course of erection in Oswego, was laid with appropriate ceremonies on Nov. 26. A parade, in which the 3d Battalion, 23d Inf., had the right of line, preceded the exercises. The 48th Separate Co., New York National Guard, also took part in the parade. This company will occupy the new building. Col. C. L. Hodges occupied a seat on the platform. The Army battalion was commanded by Capt. H. L. Laubach in the absence of Major H. H. Benham.

Capt. F. D. Culkin, of the 48th Separate Co., presided, and the Hon. P. W. Cullinan, former commissioner of excise, State of New York, made the address and laid the stone. Prayer was offered by the Very Rev. Dean Barry, rector of St. Paul's Catholic church, and the benediction by the Rev. David Willis, jr., of Grace Presbyterian church. Mr. Cullinan's address dealt with the military history of Oswego from its earliest days, and he also spoke in praise of the Regulars and the citizen soldiers. His reference to Fort Ontario and the 23d Infantry was as follows: "In recognition of its historic past and strategic importance the United States Government has recently reconstructed Fort Ontario and established here an Army post now garrisoned by the 23d Infantry, whose splendid record in defense of flag and country at home and abroad merits every reward which a grateful country can grant. Their presence here to-day is indicative of the cordial relations existing between the Regular Army and our citizen soldiery, foreshadowing concert of action and their harmonious union in the event of an emergency requiring it."

Fearing a repetition of the experience of last Thanksgiving day when there was a scarcity of turkeys in town, the supply for this year was purchased at a poultry farm near Stony Point about one-half ton of turkey will be consumed by the battalion.

Lieut. Col. C. L. Hodges has presented to Major C. J. Vounhel, of Oswego, his splendid black saddle, used in two Philippine campaigns. The saddle has been three times around the world, and has an interesting history. Colonel Hodges prized it very highly, but as the new order requires saddles to conform to the field uniform, it was no longer of practical use.

Capt. Frank Halstead, 23d Inf., delivered an address at the opening of the military carnival given by the 48th Separate Company at the Oswego armory Monday night.

#### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 26, 1906.

Last Monday evening the officers and ladies of the garrison gave a most delightful surprise party to Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, in honor of his birthday. The club was the rendezvous, and from there the officers and their families went in a body to the commanding officer's house. While the Colonel, assisted by Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, was receiving his guests, a number of ladies repaired to the dining room and arranged the refreshments which were being quietly brought in at a side door. When the huge birthday cake was all alight with its fifty-four red candles, the folding doors were thrown open and Colonel Evans was called in. Many happy toasts were drunk, and the whole occasion was a most enjoyable one. The dining table was covered with a beautiful Canton linen embroidered cloth, while in the center stood a tall vase of large yellow chrysanthemums, both birthday gifts, as was also a handsome carving set, with

the knife of which Colonel Evans cut the birthday cake. The depot band furnished excellent music, and dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

Lieut. John R. Musgrave, Art. Corps, returned Monday night from Fort Assiniboine. Miss Catherine Luhn, daughter of Major G. L. Luhn, retired, is visiting Miss Fehet, daughter of Lieut. Col. Edmond G. Fehet, retired, at Champlain, Md. Mrs. Geary, sister-in-law of Capt. John T. Geary, Art. Corps, and her little daughter arrived last Sunday night, and are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Geary. Major William B. Banister, Med. Dept., and Lieut. Allen Goodspeed, 3d Cav., left Thursday night for Monterey and San Francisco, Cal., with a detachment of recruits.

Mrs. John P. Hason gave a most delightful bridge party Wednesday afternoon in honor of her sister, Miss Smith, daughter of Brig. Gen. Allen Smith, retired. Several rubbers were played and the first prize, a beautiful oval photograph frame, was won by Mrs. John T. Geary; the consolation prize, an egg, on which was painted the words, "Can you beat this?" was presented to Mrs. Allen Parker. The ladies enjoying Mrs. Hason's hospitality were Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Geary, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Goodspeed, Mrs. Slaughter, Mrs. Musgrave, Miss Cornish, Miss Worthington, Mrs. Pyles, Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. Parker.

Contract Surg. Oscar F. Davis, recently stationed at this post, and the Misses Davis, were in the post last Friday, bidding good-bye to their friends before their departure for the Philippines. Dr. Davis is spending a short leave in St. Louis, but will soon leave for San Francisco, en route to Manila. Lieut. William A. Powell, Med. Dept., returned last Sunday morning from Monterey, Cal. Mr. Ted Cornish, son of Capt. Lester W. Cornish, 9th Cav., left Wednesday night for San Francisco, where he goes to take a position as fourth officer on the transport Thomas. Major Gerard L. Luhn, retired, has recovered from his recent attack of rheumatism, and his many friends are glad to see him out again. Capt. John T. Geary, Art. Corps, returned Saturday night from Monterey, Cal. Mrs. Ely, wife of Lieut. E. J. Ely, 15th Cav., is suffering from an attack of tonsillitis.

Mrs. John T. Geary entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club most pleasantly last Friday afternoon. The ladies present were: Mrs. Banister, Mrs. Hason, Mrs. Powell, Miss Smith, Mrs. Slaughter, Mrs. Cannon, Mrs. Pyles, Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. Geary. Capt. C. C. Smith, 14th Cav., who recently left this post for the Philippines for duty as Governor of the Province of Davao, Mindanao, has been made a major of Philippine Scouts.

#### FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Nov. 26, 1906.

There has been a rumor circulating through the daily papers of Cincinnati to the effect that the Government expects to purchase the entire strip of land south of the post, known as the "Midway"—a beautiful place indeed, but a veritable pitfall for the soldier. The object given for this purchase is that a place as hurtful may be removed from the proximity of the post or entirely abandoned. It is feared, however, that this act on the part of the Government will not accomplish the object in view, as the soldiers and recruits will simply move a little farther along the same strip of land. A two or three mile law on the part of the State and National Government would bring about the desired result—or, a still more effective measure and an easier and more speedy accomplishment would be for the Highland District authorities to handle the matter—they have the power and could bring about relief if they would. They are responsible for their presence at all, and the soldiers are the victims.

The proposed dances by the enlisted men here this winter in the post gymnasium have been declared off. On Friday night Chaplain Hunter at the gymnasium hall delivered a lecture on "Life in the Philippines." The stereoscopic views included pictures of places occupied by the 4th Infantry, while in the archipelago.

Captain Switzer is off enjoying a hunting trip in the vicinity of the rifle range. Game is unusually plentiful this year, and the weather being propitious, the hunters are out in full force.

Lieut. S. L. Pike has left for Fort Leavenworth to join the 15th Infantry to which he was recently transferred. Mrs. Angus, wife of Col. A. Angus, who is a native of Cincinnati, is at present living at the Altamont Hotel at this post.

President Roosevelt's course in ordering colored troops of the 25th Infantry discharged was approved in resolutions passed by the colored congregation of Allen Temple, Cincinnati, on Sunday. The congregation condemns the colored soldiers who refused to testify against the soldiers who killed a man at Brownsville, Texas, Aug. 13. The attitude of the guilty soldiers in causing the dismissal of the innocent is denounced as cowardly. The denunciation of President Roosevelt by many colored citizens was also denounced.

#### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Nov. 25, 1906.

On Thursday afternoon, Nov. 15, Mrs. Edward B. Pratt gave a beautiful reception to the ladies of Fort Crook and her many Omaha friends. The windows were shaded with rose color as were also the candles and electric lights. In the dining room a large bowl of la France roses formed the centerpiece and pink-shaded candles were placed on the corners of the dining table at which Mrs. Waldo E. Ayer poured the chocolate. In the front room where Mrs. Pratt and Mrs. John Abernombie received were masses of cut and growing white chrysanthemums. Mrs. Ralph R. Stogsdall, Mrs. William E. Walsh, Mrs. Townsend Whelen and Miss Copeland assisted.

Capt. and Mrs. Ralph R. Stogsdall entertained informally with the chafing dish and duplicate bridge Thursday evening. Those there were Miss Berry, Miss Young, Mrs. Pauline Murphy, Lieuts. George B. Sharon and Jacob W. S. Wuest and Capt. Thomas L. Rhoads.

A large subscription tea-dance was given Friday afternoon, Nov. 23, by the ladies of the 30th Infantry for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. The electric cars, which now run to this post from the city, brought many Omaha women interested in this deserving charity. The tea-tables were done in trailing smilax and red candle shades, at these Mrs. Edward B. Pratt and Mrs. Waldo E. Ayer served. The electric lights in the dancing room were shaded with red and the walls entirely covered with flags. Mrs. Carleton, mother of Lieut. William A. Carleton, donated a beautiful centerpiece which was raffled off. Mrs. George R. Guild holding the lucky number. Boxes of candy made by a number of the officers' wives was sold, and the whole affair netted about \$65.

Mrs. Charles Lyman Bent and daughter, Emily Eleanor, have arrived here from California.

#### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Nov. 28, 1906.

Mrs. George P. Scriven entertained at luncheon, on Saturday, Mrs. Wade, of Geneva, Switzerland; Mrs. Robert MacLay, of New York; the Misses Mason, of Tarrytown; Mrs. Edgar Newhouse, of West Orange, and the following ladies of Governors Island: Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand, Mrs. S. C. Mills, Mrs. W. J. Pardee, Mrs. A. W. Foreman, and Mrs. Edmund Banks Smith. Hop suppers were given on the evening of the 23d by Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand and by Lieut. Col. H. C. Carbaugh.

Among visitors during the past week have been Mrs. Francis Moore and Miss Moore at Mrs. James F. Wade's; Capt. W. P. Jackson, and Mrs. Ogden, of Irvington-on-the-Hudson; at Mrs. S. C. Mills's; Miss Sue Spiller at Miss Gale's; and Mrs. and Miss Shirley at the Misses Fullman's.

A large number from Governors Island are to attend the Army-Navy game at Philadelphia on Saturday. Among those attending the Yale-Harvard game at New Haven last week were Miss Gale and Miss Newcomb, who went by automobile.

On Thanksgiving Day service will be held in the post chapel in the morning, and a number of family dinners are to be given, among others Col. and Mrs. L. C. Allen entertaining the bachelor officers of the 2d Battalion, 13th Inf. Mrs. Taylor Evans, who has been visiting her father, Col. John W. Fullman, has left for Washington and Old Point.



## HENRY CLEWS & CO.

11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad Street, New York.

### BANKERS.

Travelers' letters of credit available the world over. Bills of exchange in sterling and francs in sums to suit. Deposit accounts received. Investment securities. Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

## GEORGE A. & WILLIAM B. KING

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

728 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Attorneys for Colonel Stephen C. Mills in the test case recently decided, involving the calculation of foreign service increase of pay.

**DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,** Washington, D.C. November 30, 1906. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a.m., Saturday, December 29, 1906, and then publicly opened, for resurfacing roadways on the Antietam Battlefield, in accordance with specifications therefor which can be seen at this office and at the office of the Superintendent of the Battlefield. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Resurfacing Roadways on Antietam Battlefield," and addressed to Major M. Gray Zalinski, Quartermaster, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.

**LIEUT. JAMES HAMILTON, U.S.A. (Ret.),** Counsellor at Law. Washington Office:—Loan and Trust Bldg. New York City Office:—No. 31 Nassau St.

**CHAUFFEUR.—THE SON OF AN ARMY OFFICER** desires position as chauffeur. Has had experience with several gasoline cars and has a certificate of efficiency. Can make his own repairs. Has also had experience with motor and sail boats. Can furnish satisfactory references as to ability, sobriety and willingness. Address Chauffeur, 219 East Seventeenth street. Reference, Editor Army and Navy Journal.

**WANTED—FOUR EXPERIENCED CARPENTERS** to enlist in the Detachment of Army Service Men, West Point, N.Y. Men with previous service as soldiers preferred. Address Commanding Officer, Detachment Army Service Men, West Point, N.Y.

**VICTOR BLART, PIANIST,** teacher of piano, Leschetizki method; late Director of Piano Department, Royal Conservatory of Wiesbaden, Germany. Studio, 7 W. 42d st., Suite 22, New York city.

**1ST LIEUT. OF COAST ARTILLERY,** between 50 and 60 on list of 1st Lieutenants of Artillery, desires mutual TRANSFER with 1ST LIEUT. OF INFANTRY. Address, G. H., care Army and Navy Journal, New York.

**WARRANT, CHIEF AND 2D CLASS MACHINISTS** and others in Engineers Dept., U.S.N., instructed for merchant marine engineers license by correspondence or at my rooms for one fee until passed. Thos. H. Barrett, 80 Broad street, Room 809, New York city, late U.S. Local Insp. Boilers and Asst. Engr., U.S.N.

**MILITARY GOODS FROM GOVERNMENT AUCTION.** Large 164 page catalog fully illustrated, with net prices, mailed 15c. stamps. FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 Broadway, New York.

**HENRY K. COALE, MESS CHESTS** and Camp Supplies. Illustrated list on request. 136 Washington St., Chicago.

Are you provided with **EQUIPMENTS** and **TRIMMINGS** per Uniform Regulations? Caps, devices, straps, etc. Supplied by **B. D. CRANE & CO.**, 11 W. 27th street, New York city.

## ARMY & NAVY COACH

**MR. MICHAEL DOWD,** late of the Army and Navy Preparatory School, now conducts **SPECIAL COACHING** for the following exams: U.S.A., and U.S.M.C. 2d Lieut., U.S.N., Asst. Payur., U.S.R.C. Cadet; Annapolis and West Point entrance.

For particulars address:

**M. DOWD, 1410 Harvard St., Washington, D.C.**

## ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES

**LT. GEN. ARTHUR MACARTHUR, U.S.A., Comdr. in Chief.** Organized at Denver, Col., August 13, 1900. Qualification for membership, honorable service in Philippines, Army or Navy, prior to July 4, 1902. No initiation fee. Annual dues, \$2.00; life membership, without dues, \$15.00. Seventh annual reunion at Des Moines, Iowa, August 13, 1906. For full information address A. J. Grover, Adjutant General, Room 730, Tribune Building, Chicago.

## The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba

**Maj. Gen. J. FORD KENT, U.S.V., Brig. Gen., U.S.A., President.** This society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (4 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who were participants in that campaign are eligible for membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blank to Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Capt. H. C. CLARK, 504 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

## "Army and Navy Preparatory School."

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, all the Principal Colleges and Universities and for direct Commissions in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. For further information address E. Swavely, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.

In getting ready for the National Matches of 1907 militia officers are naturally greatly interested as to whether the Krag or the new Springfield is to be used. As one writes: "If we are to use the new Springfield it is high time we were getting them, that team members may learn the arm." In reply Assistant Secretary of War Robert S. Oliver, president of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, said: "As the law now stands, there is no authority to issue the new magazine rifles to the militia. Consequently the State teams can only be so armed through the States purchasing arms under Section 17 of the Militia law, or charging the value of the same to their

## JACOB REED'S SONS,

Chestnut St. West of Broad,  
PHILADELPHIA.

## UNIFORMS and ACCOUTREMENTS

for Officers of the

## ARMY, NAVY and MARINE CORPS.

FOUNDED 1824 BY JACOB REED.

### H. V. KEEP SHIRT CO.

solicits orders for fine shirts constructed upon proper lines and good materials.

Prices and samples sent upon request.

1147 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

## FINANCIAL ACCOMMODATIONS

On short notice to Army Officers  
anywhere, active or retired.  
Call or write for full particulars.

### LOUIS SILVERMAN

PRIVATE BANKER. Established 1887.

140 Nassau Street, New York City.

## F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Catalogues of our various departments on request.  
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

## SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS

176 FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. 22d & 23d Sts., NEW YORK

## NAVAL OFFICERS are invited to send for pamphlet giving results obtained by navigators using SUBMARINE SIGNALS.

Copies will sent free, on application to

**SUBMARINE SIGNAL CO., Boston, Mass.**

## ESTEY

PIANOS and ORGANS

For the Home, Church and Chapel

SPECIAL RATES TO THE SERVICE

Catalogues sent upon request

**ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY, BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT.**

allotment. It is the intention of the Department to present to Congress at its coming session the question of issuing the new magazine rifle to the militia without cost to the States, following the precedent established in 1903 in the gratuitous issue of Krags. This leaves the question of which of these two arms will be used in the National Matches next year undecided, but it will probably be settled satisfactorily in plenty of time.

Dr. D. P. Barrows, Director of Education in the Philippines, who arrived in San Francisco Nov. 27, reports a gratifying improvement in educational and political affairs throughout the archipelago. "The islands," he says in a press interview, "are in a good condition, generally speaking. The political situation there at the present time is the best it has ever been. The provincial government is in good hands. There are about forty native Governors for as many different provinces. They are serious and intelligent men, and at the recent conference held in Manila they showed themselves to understand the situation in the islands and to fully appreciate the attitude of the United States. While all these Governors but one are natives, they all speak and understand English. From an economic standpoint, however, the islands are not in what I would call a good condition. This is occasioned by the fact that there is no market for their sugar and tobacco. These, of course, are their principal staples. They have a good market for copra and abaka, and from these they gain their main revenue."

As Secretary Bonaparte refuses to make public any part of the report on naval personnel and as it is certain that the members of the board have not done so, it is obvious that any publication which purports to be an extract from or synopsis of the report is what is known in newspaper parlance as a "fake" based upon more or less correct inferences drawn from previous discussions and publications on this subject.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.—ESTABLISHED 1862. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

## ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1878. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1906.

## NEEDS OF THE COAST ARTILLERY.

One of the important subjects which President Roosevelt will consider in his message to Congress will be the deplorable condition of our coast defenses. Deplorable, not so much through the lack of fortifications, guns or machinery, although much remains to be done on all three, but especially because of the lack of men necessary to keep the guns and machinery in order in time of peace, to say nothing of manipulating them should war break out. The President takes the ground that the security and protection of our interests require the completion of our coast defenses, and that the plans of the National Coast Defense Board should receive the generous support of Congress.

In his forthcoming message the President will reaffirm his position, especially so far as pending legislation providing for the reorganization of the Coast Artillery is concerned. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has favorably reported a bill to separate the Field Artillery from the Coast Artillery, on the ground that they are two distinct branches of the Service. The bill provides for the gradual increase during five years of 296 officers and 5,043 men for the Coast Artillery and 858 for the Field Artillery. The great trouble of the Coast Artillery has been to secure and keep trained electricians, engineers and firemen, as many of them leave the Army upon the completion of their enlistment to get higher pay in civil life. The work of constantly breaking in new men is extremely trying to the officers, and discouraging to those who are attempting to bring the Coast Artillery to a high state of efficiency.

A private statement of the condition of the coast defenses of twenty-eight fortified ports show that to man them with one shift of officers and men, that is to say, each man at his proper station, would require 40,675 men and 1,634 officers. There are to-day available at the different forts 10,713 men and 357 officers, scarcely enough to keep the guns and machinery from rusting! Take New York for instance, with Forts Totten, Schuyler, Slocum, Wadsworth, Hamilton and Hancock, equipped with big guns, torpedoes, searchlights, etc. It would require 224 officers and 5,062 men to man these forts alone, without providing for any relief whatever. That is more than two-thirds of all the officers and half of all the men now engaged in taking care of all the coast defenses of the entire United States.

Other cities present interesting statistics. To defend San Francisco are Forts Foster, Miley, Barry, Mason, Winfield Scott and McDowell. To man these would require 175 officers and 4,268 men. There are available forty-two officers and 1,400 men. The coast defense plans call for the expenditure of \$3,119,242 to complete the defenses of San Francisco, of which \$439,600 is to be spent for guns, emplacements and carriages; \$459,955 for submarine mine defenses; \$334,952 for a central power plant; \$193,064 for a reserve power plant; \$198,000 for searchlights; \$19,680 for modernizing older emplacements, and \$1,473,991 for "fire control." It will cost \$1,473,991 to install a complete system of communication alone at San Francisco, and it is a significant fact that this fire-control installation will be the only one recommended to Congress this year, because there are no men available to care for others if they should be installed. And, in passing, it may be remarked that for Forts Mason and McDowell at San Francisco there are no men available at all.

Portland is another place on the Pacific coast of importance. Forts Columbia, Stevens and Canby defend Columbia River. It would require sixty-seven officers and 1,446 men to properly man these defenses. Ten officers and 246 men are available. The National Board estimates that \$1,041,382 is necessary to complete these defenses, but there is no prospect at present of Congress being ever asked to appropriate a dollar for this purpose, so long as ten officers and 240 men do the work of sixty-seven officers and 1,446 men, and enlisted men at \$13 to \$18 a month will fill positions as engineers, firemen, master gunners, electricians, observers, gun pointers, etc. Seattle, Tacoma and Olympia, Wash., are important cities on the Pacific coast. How are they provided with coast defenses? Puget Sound is defended by Forts Worden, Casey and Flagler. These forts are manned by the magnificent equipment of twenty-seven officers and 902 men, where 129 officers and 3,180 men are now required! Even then there would be only one officer to thirty-two men, where the proportion should be one officer to twenty-four men. The coast defense plans call for an elaborate system of defense for Puget Sound. An expenditure of \$5,519,349 is estimated as necessary to complete it. Of this \$3,413,600 is for new forts alone, including guns and carriages. But under present conditions Puget Sound will get nothing. On good authority it may be stated that the Senate Committee on Appropriations has taken the ground that until sufficient men have been provided to take care of the guns and machinery now in position there is no use providing additional costly guns and machinery.



## MR. CARNEGIE DISAPPOINTS US.

We have all become so accustomed to the launching of vast altruistic enterprises by Andrew Carnegie that his repudiation of the latest one associated with his name amounts to little less than a shock. When press despatches from St. Louis on Nov. 20 announced that Mr. Carnegie had decided to turn over the generous sum of \$1,000,000 as a permanent fund, the income from which should be used in furthering the propaganda of international arbitration and peace, the public accepted the news quite as a matter of course and entirely in keeping with the benevolent purposes of the enthusiastic philanthropist who is highly resolved to eradicate the military spirit from the hearts of men and place war among the obsolete practices of nations.

In fact, it was generally recognized that such an endowment, coming from Mr. Carnegie, would be particularly appropriate and in special good taste. His colossal fortune was accumulated in those great business enterprises which, because of their international reach and ramifications, are more frequently the cause of the rivalry, friction and jealousy which provoke war, than any other agency. The interests in which Mr. Carnegie made his money have brought the United States into closer and sharper contact with old world nations in the fields of competitive enterprise than ever before, and it is in the fierce struggle for commercial supremacy there engendered rather than in racial antipathies, religious dissensions or controversies over academic questions, that the real danger of war exists and will continue to exist. Consequently, the announcement that Mr. Carnegie had established a large fund for use in disseminating the doctrine of universal peace and the abolition of war was hailed as a most proper and becoming act on the part of a gentleman whose tremendous activities in competitive enterprise have, without any shadow of intent on his part, done much to sharpen the tension and increase the friction which must always to some extent necessarily exist among rival nations in commerce and industry. But, alas for the vanity of premature elation! The very next day, while the wires were still tingling with the report of Mr. Carnegie's latest exploit in philanthropy, it was denied on his behalf that he had engaged in any such enterprise, "there being no basis for the story." It is therefore of interest to note that the manufacture of armor plate and other war material, from the sale of which Mr. Carnegie obtained no inconsiderable part of his fortune, is still flourishing, both here and in Europe.

Prof. J. R. Seeley, Charles Kingsley's successor in the chair of modern history at Cambridge, has declared that the progress of civilization, enlightenment and the preaching of Christianity have thus far had no perceptible effect in diminishing war, and that the progress of popular government has had precisely the opposite effect. It is to Cromwell the protector, and not to Charles the king, that we owe the system of standing armies. The spirit of trade, so far from discouraging war, simply gives to it a new motive. In the eighteenth century war and trade played into each other's hands. In that age it might be said that the more trade the more war, and the more war the more trade.

Throughout the history of the world trading states have made war for trade. It was Carthage that produced Hannibal and Venice that raised a new empire upon the ruins of the Byzantine. It was for trade that Holland made war in the seventeenth century as did England in the eighteenth. It is a popular fallacy, as Professor Seeley shows, that it was a governing aristocracy which made war against the wishes of an opposing middle class. It is foreign trade that has given England her empire. It is for foreign trade and the interests of her great middle class that she has made war. Her tradesmen have followed her missionaries and her soldiers her tradesmen. "The popularizing of governments," as Professor Seeley shows, "has effected the popularizing of war," and therefore one of the greatest factors of modern progress tends to increase and not diminish war.

Armed nations have succeeded to armed classes, though the wider distribution of military burdens has by no means diminished them. The devotion to the services of war of modern mechanical invention and modern science has introduced a new factor into the discussion of which Professor Seeley takes no account, but from which John Ericsson, who had studied the subject, hoped much.

## RELATIVE HEALTHFULNESS OF ARMIES.

It is a striking commentary upon modern military conditions that the death rate from disease was highest last year in the two armies which are based upon the principle of voluntary service. In the British army, for example, the rate was 7.13 per 1,000 of mean strength, and in the United States Army, in which it was next highest, the rate was 6.28. In the French army it was 4.55; in the Spanish, 4.33; in the Russian, 4.00; in the Austro-Hungarian, 3.84; in the Dutch, 2.60; and in the Prussian, representing perhaps the highest development of military resource and discipline, only 2.00.

These figures, taken from the current annual report of the Surgeon General of the United States Army, may be supplemented with others from the same source showing the relative healthfulness of the armies above mentioned. The hospital admission rate deserves attention. In the Dutch army, with next to the lowest death rate, the admission rate last year was higher than that of any other

army, having been 1321. The next highest was in the United States Army, having been 628, while the lowest was in the Russian army, where it was only 348. In the Prussian army, which had the lowest death rate, the admission rate was 613.20, which was but little lower than the rates in the armies of France and Austro-Hungary. There is one important factor, however, which must be taken into account in measuring the relative healthfulness of the armies concerned, and that is the duration of each case of sickness. Taking this factor into the calculation, the United States Army makes a finer showing than any other save the Dutch army and the army of Bavaria. The average duration of each case in our Army last year was less than half that of the average in the British army and but little more than half the average in the army of Spain. These facts testify unmistakably to the skill and alertness of the Medical Corps of the United States Army.

In the matter of special diseases the showing is also largely in favor of our Army. For bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, tuberculosis, erysipelas, sunstroke, relapsing fever and trachoma the admission rate was lower in the United States army than in any other, but on the other hand the rate was higher in our Army than in any other for alcoholism, dysentery and venereal diseases. For dysentery the admission rate in the British army was less than the rate in the United States Army, yet the death rate for that disease was higher in the British army. The admission rate for malaria was lower in the British, Dutch, Russian and Spanish armies than in ours, but their death rates for malaria were higher. The showing for alcoholism is one which no friend of our Army can contemplate without grave solicitude. The admission rate for alcoholism in the United States Army last year was 27.73 per 1,000 of mean strength, and the death rate for the same cause was 0.17. Statistics as to conditions in foreign armies are available only for years further back. In 1903 the admission rate for alcoholism in the Dutch army was 2.1 and the death rate was 0.06. In the French army during the same year the admission rate was 0.18, but the death rate is not given. In the Prussian army in 1902 the admission rate was 0.09, no death rate being given. In the Russian army in 1903 the admission rate was 0.1 and the death rate was 0.001. With reference to the disquieting conditions disclosed by these comparisons the Surgeon General remarks—and we commend his words to the serious attention of all whom they may concern: "Many medical officers consider that the abolition of the sale of beer in post exchanges has had much to do with the increase in alcoholism by driving the soldiers to disreputable resorts outside of the post and beyond the control of the post authorities. In that opinion the Surgeon General concurs."

A careful study of the figures here presented shows that the Army Medical Department, laboring under serious disadvantages, is rendering excellent service and is equal in efficiency to any other similar body in the world. With the acquisition of territory requiring tropical service from the Army, the Medical Department has necessarily been compelled to grapple with new problems in hygiene, sanitation and disease-prevention, but it has met them in a manner that gives promise of their complete solution. At present, however, the Medical Department is urgently in need of an increase in personnel, and an emergency requiring the mobilization of the Army would show the Medical Department to be one of the weakest spots in the entire organization. To correct this defect and make the Medical Department as efficient in numbers as it already is in its individual membership, should be one of the first tasks taken up by Congress at the approaching session. A bill designed to accomplish that result is already pending, and in the interest of humanity and military efficiency it should be enacted without quibble or delay.

## CHIEF OF YARDS AND DOCKS NAMED.

Following the announcement earlier in the week of the coming retirement of Civil Engr. Mordecai T. Endicott on Jan. 1 as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department, the President announced on Wednesday his decision to appoint to that office Civil Engr. Harry H. Rousseau, now stationed at the Mare Island Navy Yard, who has the rank of lieutenant and in his new office will have the rank of rear admiral. This announcement created considerable surprise among officials who had been interested in Admiral Endicott's successor, as among all the names that have been mentioned for the place Civil Engineer Rousseau was not once heard of. This is even a greater promotion for him than was the promotion of Pay Dir. Eustace B. Rogers to succeed Paymr. Gen. Henry T. B. Harris as Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, which was recently made. Civil Engineer Rousseau has been in the Service scarcely eight years, but during this time he has won the plaudits of his superiors and has a record as a most efficient officer. There are eleven officers who stand above him in rank, among whom is Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, who has won additional fame by having reached the point farthest north. Civil Engineer Peary stands third on the list and although his name had been mentioned for the place and it was understood that some time ago Judge Darling wrote a letter of recommendation in his behalf, it is learned officially that he was not seriously considered. Civil Engr. Andrew C. Cunningham, at present stationed in the Bureau of Yards and Docks in Washington, has also been frequently mentioned as a possible appointee among the officials in the bureau, as he is very popular with his associates.

Civil Engineer Rousseau is scarcely more than thirty-six years of age, which will make him the youngest chief

the Bureau of Yards and Docks has had in many years, and he will be the youngest of any of the eight bureau chiefs at the present time. He was born in Pennsylvania and appointed from that State Sept. 20, 1898, when he was commissioned civil engineer. He has served at different navy yards and was on duty in charge of the technical force of the bureau for two years before being sent to Mare Island on Feb. 10, 1903. Civil Engineer Rousseau was popular in Washington society and he has a large number of friends at the Capitol who will gladly welcome his return.

There is an excellent prospect that Congress, which meets in session Monday, Dec. 3, will do something at least for the benefit of our merchant marine by making the shipping bill a law. It has passed the Senate and is before the committee which will have powerful influences, including those of the President and Secretary Root, urging that it be promptly reported and put upon its passage. Other bills that have passed the Senate and are now before the House are: S. 925, for the construction of a R. C. for Puget Sound; S. 1916, for filling in the Reef at Honolulu; S. 2355, for the benefit of the Hospital Corps of the Navy; S. 3638, for the retirement of enlisted men. The Artillery bill, S. 3923, is on the calendar of the Senate, also S. 89, to adjust the accounts of Army officers in certain cases (on the House Calendar as H.R. 180), and S. 4927, for the benefit of the veterinary service, U. S. A. Among the bills on the House Calendar are the following: H.R. 13851, providing dental surgeons for the Navy; H.R. 283, providing medals for Civil War service; H.R. 5335, providing for rank and pay of certain retired Navy officers; H.R. 16558, providing promotion for assistant paymasters in the Navy; H.R. 18498, to carry out G.O. No. 195, W.D., June 29, 1903, for the presentation of medals; H.R. 18441, referring to the Court of Claims the claims for longevity pay on account of service of officers of the U. S. These bills and others similarly situated have some chance of passing, but it is difficult to see how Congress during the short session can reach many bills still in the hands of the committees or perfect new legislation in addition to passing the appropriation bills. We except the bill for the Medical Corps of the Army, which has an excellent prospect. There will be practically no new Army legislation recommended by the War Department for enactment during the forthcoming session of Congress. Secretary Taft will urge, however, that the Army bills introduced last session, a majority of which are still pending, be passed this year. The Artillery bill, the Medical bill, the Elimination bill, the Military Reserve bill, and bills to reorganize Army bands and increase the pay of non-commissioned officers, will all be urged for enactment into law.

Details for service in Staff Departments of the Army do not remove officers in the line of the Army within the meaning of the 122d Article of War, which provides that when different corps of the Army happen to join together the officer highest in rank of the line of the Army by commission shall be in command of the whole. This highly important decision was rendered this week by the Secretary of War in conformity with an opinion expressed by the Acting Judge Advocate General. The matter arose through a claim of Capt. James M. Graham, 19th Inf., that the time consumed by him in coming from the Philippines on the transport Meade should not be counted against his leave, as he had assumed command of that transport by virtue of what he held was his superior line rank, over Capt. Edgar A. Fry, 13th Inf., detailed to the Quartermaster's Department and assigned to duty as transport quartermaster. The War Department has overruled Captain Graham's contention on the ground that Captain Fry's detail to staff duty does not remove him from the line, and as his commission as a captain antedates that of Captain Graham's, the latter had no right to assume command of the Meade, and convene summary courts, etc.

Capt. Albert G. Berry, commander of the U.S.S. Tennessee, spent Thanksgiving with his family in Philadelphia, Pa. He denied absolutely the stories in the daily papers that members of his fire room force had mutinied against an order calling for a four-hours' run under forced draught while the ship was homeward bound with President Roosevelt. Captain Berry says the run was merely for one hour, off the Virginia Capes, and that everybody on board entered into the work with a great deal of spirit and interests. Paymr. Charles R. O'Leary, pay officer on board the armored cruiser Tennessee, was at the Navy Department on Nov. 30 and denied in most positive terms the report that there had been a mutiny on board the Tennessee. It appears that the report was manufactured out of whole cloth, there not having been even the slightest foundation for the sensational statements.

We are informed on the best authority that Governor Higgins, of New York, disclaims all responsibility for the delay in determining the case of the 8th Regiment, N.Y.N.G. Although the papers, according to our information, were received at the Adjutant General's Office Oct. 24, they were not brought to the attention of the Governor until over a month later, Nov. 27. When on the date last named General Henry and General Roe called on the Governor and submitted for his approval their action in the case, the papers were promptly considered and the recommendations of General Roe were promptly approved.



## REPORT OF BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, U.S.N.

Hear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, devotes much space in his annual report to the condition and needs of the Navy personnel. He contends that it is inadvisable to restore to the active list officers who have retired or resigned. He recommends that the grades of chief machinist and warrant electrician be established, that the limitation now placed on the number of yearly appointments to the grade of warrant machinist be removed and that two more assistants be provided for the Bureau of Navigation. Admiral Converse continues:

The Bureau recommends that Congress be asked for an appropriation to be allotted by the Department, under appropriate regulations, to flag and commanding officers for necessary official entertainments. In their duty of showing the flag and cultivating friendly and diplomatic relations in foreign countries, naval officers are forced for the honor of their service and the country to spend an appreciable amount of their own pay for entertainments whose expense should be borne by the Government. In other countries ample provision is made for such expense; in ours such provision is seldom made, and only on extraordinary occasions.

The lack of adequate boat landings with good surroundings results in annoyance and inconvenience at the principal rendezvous used by our battle fleet on the Atlantic coast and similar conditions exist at San Francisco. When foreign men-of-war visit our ports they too are subjected to the same conditions, and the damage to stores, supplies, and boats which cannot be properly handled at the present crowded landing places. A government landing has been in operation for about one year at Newport, which is used by the Army and Navy and Revenue Marines and Lighthouse Services. It has added materially to the good order of that section of the water front, and has made possible the efficient handling of passengers and supplies for the different stations in Narragansett Bay. The Bureau recommends that Congress be asked to provide proper Government landing facilities at Boston, New York, Staten Island, Fort Monroe, and San Francisco, to be available for the boats of our own and foreign men-of-war.

Reports received in the Department indicate that the present system of detailing line officers for engine-room duties is working to the satisfaction of the responsible officers afloat. The organization and discipline of engine-room complements and the management and practical handling of the machinery of our vessels of war is stated to be excellent. Contrary to an opinion which was at one time prevalent, engineering duty on board ship is not distasteful to the older officers of the line. The number of applications for this duty is greatly in excess of the officers who can be detailed for it. The special instruction of young officers in engineering furnishes a considerable body of officers who, after practical experience afloat, will make excellent chief engineers. These officers will ultimately be available for the duties of inspection and design as heads of departments of engineering when the older line officers occupying these positions retire. Within the near future, and as soon as conditions will permit, it is hoped to detail not less than three line officers to each of the larger vessels for the performance of engineering duties.

The Bureau again recommends that the grade of vice-admiral be revived. Under the organization heretofore outlined it will be seen that in a short time the commanders-in-chief of the Atlantic and Asiatic Fleets will have under their command subordinate rear-admirals and a large number of ships. These two officers at least should have the rank suited to their large commands and commensurate with their duties and responsibilities. It may also be said that the commander-in-chief of a large fleet should have a higher rank for the best discipline and efficiency than the subordinate flag officers under his command, and that on occasions when he is to represent the honor and dignity of his country abroad he should have a rank which will entitle him to take, among the representative naval officers of other powers, a position corresponding to the importance of his command and of the nation which he represents. The attention of the Department and of Congress has been frequently invited to the fact that flag and commanding officers do not reach their grades at ages young enough for the best efficiency. The act of March 3, 1899, was intended to remedy this condition, but no improvement has shown itself.

Just prior to the Spanish war the captains and commanders were officers who had reached high rank at comparatively youthful ages with large experience in command. Most of these officers are not now on the active list, and with the exception of some senior captains, the grades of captain and commander are now composed of officers who were lieutenant commanders and lieutenants in 1898. Most of these officers occupied subordinate positions and performed corresponding duties until they were about fifty years of age. Those in the captains' grade command battleships and armored cruisers without, as a rule, preliminary experience in large vessels, and this condition is not the fault of the individual but of the system.

Of twenty-two captains now commanding battleships and armored cruisers, about half commanded vessels of from 1,000 to 2,000 tons during their service as commanders, five commanded vessels of from 3,000 to 6,000 tons as commanders, and the balance commanded both small vessels and large auxiliary vessels. During their service as lieutenant commanders but five of these officers had experience on a battleship or armored cruiser, while four others served in monitors.

That conditions have not improved under the personnel law of 1899 is partly due to a decision by which a large number of comparatively young lieutenant commanders have been able to retire with the result that the older officers, which the law was expected to reach, have not been retired. While the active list has suffered by the retirement of these young officers, their services have been utilized as far as possible by keeping most of them on duty. The failure to secure younger commanding officers can be partly remedied by repealing so much of the personnel law as allows voluntary or involuntary retirements of lieutenant commanders and lieutenants, unless such officers are above the age of forty-five years, or until they shall have completed thirty years' total service, and leaving the necessary number of vacancies now provided by law to be created in the remaining grades. The Bureau stated in its report of last year that not only experience in command of battleships was essential to the command of a division or squadron, but that preliminary training in flag officers' duties was necessary before succeeding to the chief command of a fleet.

To obtain experience in both command and flag grades, officers must be promoted to commander early, and those sea officers who will ultimately command fleets must have quick promotion consistent with experience in each grade, and above all must serve most of their time at sea. We are now training officers in command of battleships, most of whom can not serve later as flag officer on account of their short time on the active list after reaching that grade. This question has been so much discussed, and the facts are so well known and undisputed, that the Bureau concludes by saying that until our flag and commanding officers reach command at earlier ages, and can gain proper experience before reaching high commands, the Navy cannot be considered to be at the efficiency which is vitally necessary for its chief purpose and only reason for existence.

The Bureau is of opinion that the present system of examinations for promotion does not safeguard satisfactorily the interests of the Government. The professional examinations by examining boards give little if any knowledge of an officer's fitness or performance in his sea duties; for this information the board is guided by reports which usually are deficient in positive information.

Under the present system, where unfavorable comments must be sent to the officers affected, the tendency seems to be to act overcautiously in making such comments, unless acts or omissions are noted serious enough for punishment, or court-martial. Officers possessing only negative characteristics, and sometimes lacking in great part those necessary qualities of leadership and command, go through the different grades without question. Much of an officer's reputation is based on common report among those who know him and not on the written reports of his performance as an officer.

The Bureau has in contemplation changes in the present

efficiency reports which, it is expected, will produce more thorough knowledge of an officer's qualities at sea, and some improvement may result. It seems necessary, however, in order that examinations for promotion may be more effectual, that the present laws regulating promotion be amended; it is suggested that an officer shall not have more than one examination for promotion unless the examining board so recommends; that officers found not qualified for promotion for any reason may be retired by the President at the rate of pay recommended by the examining board, or may be dropped, and in all examinations that the burden of proof shall rest on the officer to demonstrate his fitness for promotion.

It would also simplify the procedure if an examining board which has recommended the retirement of an officer at a stated rate of pay could be organized as the retiring board now required by law in the case of an officer recommended for retirement. The Bureau also recommends that legislation be sought allowing an officer to retire in the grade for which he is being examined when he is found disqualified for physical disability incurred in line of duty. This provision of law now exists for both the Army and Marine Corps, and is but a measure of justice to any officer who has satisfactorily performed all his duties up to the time when he is entitled to promotion to the next higher grade.

The Navy is to-day passing through a crucial period which the near prospects to reach the climax of the coming spring, when the energetic efforts of the fleet will be taxed to keep up with the work of the Navy afloat and ashore and tide over until the number of officers increases. The shortage of officers is seriously felt on all vessels in active commission, and in shore establishments and offices of the Navy Department, in spite of the retired officers on active service.

During the past fiscal year the Charleston, Virginia, New Jersey, Louisiana and Rhode Island were placed in commission; during the present fiscal year the Georgia, Connecticut, Tennessee, Washington, St. Louis, Milwaukee, California, Nebraska, Minnesota, Vermont and Kansas will all be commissioned. These sixteen vessels each carry not less than 700 men, or a total for all of about one-third the total enlisted force of the Navy, with a proportionate number of officers.

The Department has kept the number of sea officers employed on shore duty at a minimum, and the number so employed cannot be reduced except by the neglect of important administrative duties and of vitally necessary inspections of ships and material on which later the efficiency of the fleet will depend.

The Bureau believes that it will be necessary within a few years to reduce the number of midshipmen admitted to the Naval Academy unless some method of eliminating or otherwise utilizing a proportion is adopted. The increase in midshipmen at the Naval Academy was made to provide additional young officers; but the output from the Naval Academy must soon be checked, as a serious "hump" will eventually be formed.

The latest available information on the Russo-Japanese war, and the deductions therefrom as expressed practically by the principal naval powers, have been digested by the War College and the General Board, and the conclusions derived have been expressed in reports and recommendations to the Department by the latter. It may be briefly stated that the fundamental lessons of the late war are the high value to be attached to the national spirit animating the personnel of the contending powers; the absolute need of an efficient naval organization to control the fleet and maintain its preparedness; the tendency toward larger ships armed with the heaviest guns; the need of large-size scouts, and the necessity of adequate docking facilities for large-size vessels. The wisdom of the retention of torpedoes on board ship as a part of the armament has been demonstrated, as they have been found of tactical value in maintaining the distance between fleets and preventing closing in. The incidentally has added to the necessity for guns of the largest type, due to the increasing range of torpedoes. Constant gunnery training and frequent target practice are found to be essential.

The Bureau will make no recommendation on Navy Department organization, as it, together with the legislation necessary for the improvement of the condition of the commissioned personnel, is before a board appointed by the Department. It may with propriety be said, however, that with each year that passes the need is primarily apparent for a military administrative authority under the Secretary whose purpose would be to initiate and direct the steps necessary to carry out the Department's policy, and to co-ordinate the work of the bureaus and direct their energies toward the effective preparation of the fleet for war. The Bureau wishes to record its appreciation of the co-operation of the other chiefs of bureaus in securing harmonious administration of the work of the Department. This administrative co-ordination has been secured on account of the willingness of the bureau chiefs concerned, and not because the system provided for it. Without the legal machinery to enforce and direct, co-ordination is a severe tax on the parties concerned and is not possible save under exceptional circumstances. Our present organization provides, in some degree, for the making of plans for, and the conduct of, war. To efficiently carry out these plans requires the active efforts of all the bureaus, each concerned with the details assigned to it. Where a policy has been approved in its general features by the Department, it is necessary to issue detailed directions and to assign the details to be performed by the different bureaus. Such executive action cannot be undertaken by the Secretary of the Navy with a clerical force unfamiliar with technical details.

No adequate machinery exists for these purposes, and under the present practice the Bureau of Navigation arranges for carrying out these details of the Department's plans with the willing assistance of the other bureaus. The only other method to secure action is for the Secretary to sign the detailed instructions and orders to bureaus and offices, thus leaving him scant time for the important matters of policy with which he is chiefly concerned as the representative of the President. The conduct of a serious war will require, unless we are to suffer defeat in its early stage, an efficient administration of the military features of the Navy Department. The Bureau believes that all will agree that we should not wait for the disasters of actual war to provide it, but rather should make adequate provision beforehand, as we do for ships and guns which are efficient only when properly directed. The Bureau wishes to express its appreciation to the Secretary of the Navy for his predecessors to those making a study of the Navy Department organization. Since the able report of 1895 the different Secretaries have devoted considerable space to a discussion of the inadequacy of the present system and to possible remedies.

The General Board, under the distinguished presidency of the Admiral of the Navy, has continued its highly important duties of preparation of plans for war and co-operation with the Army, and the outlining of the military policies of the Department on the shipbuilding program, development of naval and coast defense, and the tactics of the fleet. Before the establishment of the General Board the Navy Department was obliged to call upon individual officers or on special advisory boards appointed from time to time, for recommendations as to numbers and types of ships and as to the advisability of establishing coaling or naval stations in any particular locality, and on other important subjects. Such a practice frequently resulted in conflicting conclusions, which embarrassed the Department in making a decision. The greatest value of the General Board lies in its permanency and in its complete record of its recommendations, the action on important subjects which are referred to it by the Secretary of the Navy or original members of the Board. In order that the policy advocated on important subjects before the Board may be continuous, it is important that its members should be changed at regular intervals and, if possible, only one at a time.

The Navy Regulations of June 30, 1905, approved by the President, established the General Board as an important feature of our present naval administration, and defined its membership and duties. While this addition to the naval regulations gives the General Board a definite status, the Bureau recommends that the General Board, or some body with like duties, be included in any contemplated naval reorganization which may be recommended by the Department for enactment into law. No part of our present naval administration, except the General Board, has the time or the officers of suitable rank and experience to thoroughly study and digest the many important military questions which come before the Department, and in its recommendations on these questions arising constantly the

General Board has been of distinct value to the Department of the Navy.

The desirability of organizing the fighting vessels of the Navy in two fleets for service on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, in such manner that the whole force may be readily mobilized in cases of emergency, is conceded. The concentration of the battle fleet in Atlantic waters, and the assignment of all vessels therein to the command of one flag-officer, will be completed about the end of the present calendar year. Owing to our responsibilities in the Philippines and the Far East generally, an adequate naval force is needed in the Pacific Ocean. The assignment of the ships of the battle line to Atlantic waters, and of cruisers and gunboats to Pacific waters, is in accordance with present strategic requirements. Experience has amply demonstrated that not more than four large ships can be efficiently controlled as a division commanded by a flag-officer. On this account, and because our present signal book still provides for divisions of four ships, this unit has been continued in the present organization.

It is recognized that all future naval engagements of any importance will be between properly organized fleets composed of the necessary classes of ships. The different divisions of our fleet are as homogeneous as possible in order to secure uniformity in all exercises and evolutions. The concentration in two fleets of the available vessels of the Navy is also of great importance in familiarizing the personnel with signals, and with the same methods of fleet work, including target practice. A fleet of ships thus organized learns to act as a unit in the hands of its admiral, and at the same time is a continuing school of application for both officers and men. Thus organized the Navy is preparing in the best manner possible for any emergency, and it is at the same time practicable in case of necessity to detach a division or squadron, or any needed force, for service in any part of the world. By rotating the division on detached service away from the fleet, familiarity with fleet methods and routine will be least disturbed. In case of threatened hostilities, detached divisions would resume their positions in the fleet organization and take up, without interruption, the routine and practice of the fleet. As soon after Jan. 1, 1907, as possible the vessels of the Navy in commission will be assigned as follows:

Atlantic Fleet (tentative). First Squadron, — commanding: First Division: Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, Missouri. Second Division, — commanding: Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Virginia. Second Squadron, — commanding: Third Division: Alabama, Illinois, Kearsarge, Kentucky. Fourth Division, — commanding: Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Third Squadron, — commanding: Fifth Division: Tennessee, Washington, St. Louis. Sixth Division, — commanding: Columbia, Des Moines, Cleveland, Tacoma. Fourth Squadron, — commanding: Seventh Division: Dixie, Marietta, Newport, Don Juan de Austria. Eighth division, — commanding: Prairie, Dubuque, Paducah, Scorpion. ("The seventh and eighth divisions will be held in reserve when their services are no longer required for police and patrol duty.") In reserve: Texas, Brooklyn. Second Torpedo Flotilla, — commanding: Hopkins, Lawrence, Macdonough, Whipple, Trustum, Worden. Third Torpedo Flotilla, — commanding: Wilkes, Blakely, De Long, Rodgers, Stockton.

Asiatic Fleet (tentative). First Squadron, — commanding: First Division: West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Colorado. Second Division, — commanding: Baltimore, Chattanooga, Galveston, Cincinnati. Second Squadron, — commanding: Third Division: Raleigh, Concord, Helena, Wilmington. Fourth Division, — commanding: Callao, Eleanore, Quirós, Villalobos. Coast defense: Monterey, Monadnock. First Torpedo Flotilla, — commanding: Bainbridge, Barry, Dale, Chauncey, Decatur.

Pacific Squadron (tentative). First Squadron, — commanding: First Division: Charleston, Milwaukee, Albany, New Orleans. Second Division, — commanding: Chicago, Yorktown, Boston, Princeton. Fourth Torpedo Flotilla: Preble, Paul Jones, Perry, Farragut, Goldsborough, Rowan.

At an early date it is expected that the Asiatic Fleet and the Pacific Squadron will be merged into one Pacific Fleet under the supreme command of a flag-officer of the highest rank in the same manner as the Atlantic Fleet is now organized. The fleet thus detailed for Pacific waters would contain a number of divisions composed of the necessary classes of fighting vessels under flag-officers of appropriate rank. The duties and dispositions of the component parts of this fleet will be directed by the flag-officer in supreme command with due regard to the nature of the service and the part of the station where it is demanded.

The Bureau is making every endeavor to secure a battleship strength of sixteen in the Atlantic Fleet, divided into two squadrons. The Navy has made great strides toward straight shooting, and in the schooling of officers and men in the drills of the ship and squadron, but the captains and flag-officers have not yet had that practice and opportunity to acquire skill in handling a large number of vessels. The two battleship squadrons of eight vessels each will furnish every opportunity for the practice of battle tactics, and will enable the higher officers to acquire facility in the exercise of a large fleet, and in maneuvering one homogeneous squadron against another. The difficulty to secure the officers and men, the Bureau considers that the paramount importance of battle tactics demands any sacrifice to secure and maintain sixteen battleships in the Atlantic Fleet. Practice and skill in maneuvering the battle fleet to an advantageous position are essential if the ability of gun pointers to hit the target is to be utilized to the utmost. As there is little likelihood of a necessity of more than sixteen battleships in the Atlantic Fleet, the older battleships will be replaced by new ones as they become available, and will go into the reserved squadron of armored vessels. The Brooklyn and Texas form the nucleus of this reserve, which will be made ready for service by necessary repairs and overhauling, and so manned and supplied that the vessels composing it can be ready for service within a week.

The Bureau considers it desirable at this period of the development of the Navy to invite attention to the number of vessels available for the purpose for which the Navy exists. The new arrangement of ships shown in the last two Navy Registers shows that the available ships of the fighting fleet on July 1 last consisted of sixteen battleships, four armored cruisers, three first-class cruisers, seven second-class cruisers, sixteen third-class cruisers, and sixteen destroyers. The other vessels of the Navy are grouped as coast defense vessels, ships for subsidiary service, auxiliaries, yachts, etc. Inasmuch as arguments as to the strength of the Navy are often based on a consideration of the total number of vessels of all kinds borne on the list, whether serviceable or not, it seems necessary to show the distinction drawn by the Department.

Admiral Converse states that recruiting service has been hampered by the lack of sufficient officers. Recruiting parties have covered large areas and have necessarily been hurried in the stay at each place. The standard of the requirements for enlistment is kept high, and the complicated character of our ships demands this; under these standards the full number of men allowed the Navy has not been recruited, but they could easily be obtained if the physical and other standards were lowered, or if there was the least laxity in enforcing the legal requirements governing admission to the Navy. At the end of the year the Navy was 4,837 short.

The tables of enlistment show that 40,918 men presented themselves for enlistment, of which number 32 per cent. were accepted. Of the number not enlisted, 16,518 were rejected for physical disability, 9,381 were rejected for other causes, and 1,970 who were accepted failed to enlist. The number of enlistments finally made by recruiting parties and by ships was 13,418. After enlistment recruits undergo severe scrutiny at training stations and receiving ships, and on board the vessels of the fleet to which they ultimately go, with the result that many of those enlisted are weeded out as physically undesirable. The men finally retained are carefully selected and of a high standard.

In addition to the list of candidates for appointment as second lieutenant in the Marine Corps appearing in our



issue of Nov. 24, announcement was made at the Navy Department that the following have been designated: Harry L. Fulton, Col.; Reginald F. Ludlow, Wis.; Mac. John Dukehart, Md.; Goodwin Hobbs, R.I.; Earle Patterson, N. Mex.; Gordon Handy McCoy, Md.; Edward G. Taylor, Kas.; Frank C. Spencer, Mass.; George L. Paddison, N.C., and Chase Hood Nichols, Ind.

#### SABBATH OBSERVANCE AND THE ARMY.

The War Department has practically declined to take any action on protests recently made by certain of the citizens of Massachusetts against the playing of Sunday games, supposedly baseball and football, on the military reservations at Fort Rodman and Fort Strong, Mass. The Secretary of War has this week approved an opinion rendered on this subject by the Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army. The matter is intensely interesting from a military view point, and Acting Judge Advocate General Porter's opinion, which has been made a decision of the War Department, will afford much satisfaction.

Recently a protest was received by the War Department from Mr. M. D. Kneeland, secretary of the New England Sabbath Protective League, against the playing of Sunday games on the reservations at Fort Rodman and Fort Strong by enlisted men stationed at those points. This was the first complaint of this nature as to the games at Fort Strong, but the playing of Sunday baseball at Fort Rodman was, during the past summer, the subject of similar complaint made by the Rev. P. A. Canada, acting for the Ministerial Union of New Bedford. It appeared that the games were not accompanied by disorders or misconduct on the part of the players or spectators and had not been objected to by either the State or the municipal authorities of New Bedford. In the recent protest of Mr. Kneeland he states that at Fort Rodman large crowds were induced to be present at the games, to the general disturbance and demoralization to the day of worship for the members of the civilian clubs playing at Fort Strong. The law of Massachusetts provides that:

Whoever, on the Lord's Day, keeps open his shop, warehouse or workhouse, or does any manner of labor, business or work, except works of necessity and charity, or takes part in any sport, game, play or public diversion, except a concert of sacred music or an entertainment given by a religious or charitable society, the proceeds of which, if any, are to be devoted exclusively to a charitable or religious purpose, shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars for each offense; and the proprietor, manager or person in charge of such game, sport, play or public diversion, except as aforesaid, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense.

The Judge Advocate General in his opinion says: "This section appears to have been enacted by the legislature of Massachusetts in 1895, while the act ceding jurisdiction over the reservation of Fort Rodman to the United States was passed in 1856, and that relating to Fort Strong in 1868. Independent of any subsequent legislation by Congress the present case appears to be clearly within the rule laid down in the case in re Ladd, 74 Fed., 31: 'The cession of jurisdiction over a given territory takes the latter from within, and places it without, the jurisdiction of the ceding sovereignty. After a State has parted with its political jurisdiction over a given tract of land, it cannot be said that acts done thereon are against the peace and dignity of the State, or are violations of its laws; and the State certainly cannot claim jurisdiction criminally by reason of acts done at places beyond, or not within, its territorial jurisdiction, unless by treaty or statute it may have retained jurisdiction over its own citizens, and even then the jurisdiction is only over the person as a citizen.'

"From this it follows that the laws of Massachusetts in force at the time of the cession of jurisdiction are not operative within the reservations as laws of Massachusetts but as laws of the United States, and then only when they do not interfere with instrumentalities of the Government in the performance of their proper functions. That the section in question is not consistent with regulations and rules for the government of the Army appears to be the view of this Department as expressed in the letter of the Military Secretary's Office of Aug. 21, 1906, in which it was said on this subject that the athletic exercises constitute an important part of the military training of the soldier.

"Mr. Kneeland seems to be of the opinion that the present cases and the similar complaints made to the Navy Department are on the same footing, but when it is considered that the games in the latter case were not played on military reservations but on grounds within the jurisdiction of the State, it is quite clear that Mr. Kneeland is mistaken in this view. There is, however, another view of the subject which should be considered. Section 2 of the Act of Congress of July 7, 1898, provided:

When an offense is committed in any place, jurisdiction over which has been retained by the United States or ceded to it by a State, or which has been purchased with the consent of a State, for the erection of a fort, magazine, arsenal, dockyard, or other needful building or structure, the punishment for which offense is not provided for by any law of the United States, the person committing such offense shall, upon conviction in a circuit or district court of the United States for the district in which the offense was committed, be liable to and receive the same punishment as the laws of the State in which such place is situated now provide for the like offense when committed within the jurisdiction of such State, and the said courts are hereby vested with jurisdiction for such purpose; and no subsequent repeal of any such State law shall affect any such prosecution.

"It has been held that Congress by this act has adopted the penal laws of the various States in so far as they deal with offenses that are not punishable by any law of the United States. It should be noticed, however, that the act does not attempt to define offenses nor is it provided that all acts which may be offenses under the State laws shall be regarded as offenses punishable in the United States. In view of the fact, therefore, that athletic exercises are an important part of the military training of the soldier, and that they are quite clearly engaged in the performance of their military duties during the week, it can hardly be said that soldiers who have participated in the games in question have committed an offense for which they are punishable under the above act of Congress. Whether or not such games are offenses is a question which can only be decided by the proper courts of the United States in regular criminal proceedings, and until they are so held to be such, it is the opinion of this office that the War Department is not called upon to take any action in this matter. It is therefore recommended that the case be remanded to the Commanding General, Department of the East, for such action, along the lines above indi-

cated, as he may deem warranted by the circumstances of the case."

#### COLONEL READE ON ACCURATE SHOOTING.

Col. Philip Reade, 23d U.S. Inf., whose headquarters are at Madison Barracks Sacket Harbor, N.Y., on Nov. 9 at full dress formation of the 1st and 2d Battalions, 23d Infantry, and Company B, of the 9th Infantry, presented Sergt. John W. Buerkle, Co. G, with a gold medal, also Pvt. Andy Hensley, Co. F, 23d Inf., with a silver medal, respectively won by them in a successful competition for places on Rifle Infantry Team, 1906, Atlantic Division. Colonel Reade, incident to the presentation, made an interesting and instructive address. After giving some historical facts concerning arms and their development, Colonel Reade said in part:

"Bullets are no respecters of persons, but good shooting is not guess work. To win success in shooting and maintain his classification in marksmanship, a man must devote his best energies and prowess and analysis to the achievement of knowing why he misses what he aims at. A factor of incalculable strength in a regiment is the knowledge that it is a regiment of marksmen. Alty this ability with fine discipline, and the command will prevail in conflict, but this effectiveness is attained only by routine instruction and practice by the methods laid down in the present Firing Regulations for small arms.

"Accurate firing, or mere quality of firing, is of more importance than the mere quantity of it. Comparatively, knowledge is easy to attain, the application of it is hard, the former has first to be gained by study; the latter, which is the real key-note of success in war, can then be learned by constant practice. In the final arbitration of war, the ability of the soldiers who are armed with firearms to shoot with accuracy, will always be the determining factor in success or failure. Fire discipline involves control of men by their officers. This control is lost when personal contact of opposing forces occurs. Multiple loaders, when handled by clear headed men, who are correct in the use of these sights and triggers, will always prevail over those armed with things to stick, cut or club with. Steel is chivalric but obsolete in the modern period.

"Soldiers who are not shooters are apt to be turned into scooters. In war, the enemy does not signal back the results of each shot. In war, the firer cannot make a diagram of the nature, location, value, etc., of his shots. War practice is a class of practice beyond field and range work. A hint: To maintain your standing as good shots, you don't need to be too experimental with new-fangled powders, specially prepared cartridges or arms. Don't be too nervously strenuous. First develop the full capacities of the Government ordnance as it is issued.

"We had at Malabang, Mindanao, P.I., in April, 1905, as competitors, representatives of nine regiments of Infantry, plus three staff departments of the Army. It is especially significant that the revival of interest in what is popularly called 'target practice' was demonstrated by the firing participation of twenty-four commissioned officers; in all, one hundred and forty-four marksmen. We were there inspired by the spectacle of a major general, U.S. Army, active list, equipped as an Infantry private on the range, or mounted as a trooper before the butts, mixing in with his fellow soldiers and demonstrating that no loss of caste, dignity or discipline resulted.

"The practical general says to me: 'Keep your troops in hand, make good use of your cartridges, the rest doesn't matter.'

"Tactics may change, types and models change, but the one thing to hold on to is to hit what you shoot at. The expert who hits what he shoots at proves that successful shooting is not a matter of untested theories or long words. The ideal officer is the one who has a knowledge of shooting, and allied ability to do it himself.

"Most good shots are made good shots by systematic instruction and practice. There is no royal road to success. Brains must be mixed with gunpowder. The way to learn how to hit is to find out why you miss.

"It is with pleasure and pride that I now present the insignia earned by personal effort, and given by the Government symbolized by our national flag, a republic chary in allowing its combatants forces to wear decorative military insignia."

#### AIDS TO RIFLE PRACTICE.

There are a number of Army posts in the United States where it is impossible to obtain proper range facilities necessary to instruct recruits. Consequently the War Department has worked out a plan by which conditions on the range at 100, 200 and 300 yards can be approximated in a gallery only fifty feet long, or on a range of that length. The standard target on ranges at 200 and 300 yards is a rectangle six feet high by four feet wide, with a black circular bull's-eye eight inches in diameter. At fifty feet this distance would be cut down to one-twelfth or one-eighteenth and therefore the target is reduced until it corresponds to the one which would be used on the range. For 200 yards this gives a miniature target 4x6 inches, with a bull's-eye two-thirds of an inch in diameter, known as target Y. The target used at fifty feet in approximating conditions on a range at 300 yards is 2-2-3x4 inches, with a bull's-eye four-ninths of an inch in diameter, target Z. This is used when firing in a kneeling, sitting or prone position. If used on the miniature range to correspond with 100 yards on the regulation range, there is target X, which is 8x12 inches, and a bull's-eye of one and one-third inches. This is one-sixth of the size of the regulation range target.

The calculations have been made very carefully by officers of the War Department, and the miniature targets at a distance of fifty feet subtend the visual angle as do those of the regulation targets at 100, 200 and 300 yards. Firing on target X, corresponding with the range of 100 yards, is preliminary and used for out-door work practically only when there is no gallery range. For firing at these miniature targets a special front sight is provided by the Ordnance Department. This obviates the necessity of aiming below the bull's-eye. A backstop ten feet high is in point of safety when firing at fifty feet equivalent to a backstop of sixty feet at a distance of 100 yards and 120 feet at 200 yards. The regulation rifle and Service charges are used, and from one to one hundred men may fire at the same time, according to the extent of the back-stop.

A range of fifty feet enables the firer to see the hole made by the shot and saves the time ordinarily taken in indicating the position of the hit. The coach is also able to see the whole and can correct the fault of the firer either in position or trigger pulling and to explain the cause of the miss if there is one. For record practice the recruits stand when shooting on target Y, as they would on a range at 200 yards. A maximum of one minute per shot is allowed at slow fire. At 300 yards they fire on

target Z, and have the choice of kneeling or sitting, the time limit being the same. Again, on target Z they fire in a prone position with the head toward the target and have the same time limit. The positions are the same for timed fire, but only thirty seconds are allowed for each shot.

While this is not as satisfactory as regular out-door range practice with the ranges extending from 200 to 1,000 yards, at the same time much good work can be done on these miniature ranges with the targets, and the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice highly recommends such ranges and targets to militia organizations or rifle clubs who can get a range of fifty feet, but find it impossible to secure one of two hundred or three hundred yards. As this practice is conducted out of doors generally with the regular military rifle and Service charges, it will not do for indoor gallery work. Here, approximately the same conditions are had by the use of a barrel of the same weight as the Krag and adjustable to the Krag, but having a bore of only .22. The use of such barrels in an indoor shooting gallery fifty feet in length and on the miniature targets gives the shooter practically the same conditions as would prevail on the range, with the exception of light, windage and recoil. The absence of recoil is a source of gratification to beginners, as a general rule, as it saves their shoulders, and by the time they get on the regular range they are accustomed to firing their piece without closing their eyes and waiting for the kick.

#### MAJOR PENROSE MISQUOTED.

The Secretary of War on Nov. 28 directed the Military Secretary of the Army to telegraph Major Charles W. Penrose, 25th Inf., who commanded the battalion of that regiment ordered discharged without honor by the President, directing him to make an explanation of remarks he was alleged to have made at Fort Reno, Okla., on Nov. 27, with regard to the discharge of the troops under his command. Major Penrose was quoted in newspaper despatches as follows:

"Here goes the last of the best disciplined, best behaved, and best regulated battalion in the United States Army."

"Is that statement for publication?" Major Penrose, according to the report, was asked.

"It certainly is," he is said to have replied, "and I will vouch for it anywhere, backed by my Army record. I will add that there was but little evidence to convict these brave men. No court in the world would consider the charge seriously."

On Nov. 29 the War Department received the following telegram from Major Penrose, at Fort Reno, which Secretary Taft considers final in the matter:

"The Military Secretary, Washington: Reference to your wire this date. Quotation attributed to me in Washington Star on Nov. 27 absolutely false. I have never under any circumstances given out an interview to anyone that could by any possible stretch of the imagination be construed in the language attributed to me. I have never criticized General Garlington or anyone else in this matter or any action taken in it, nor was I present when the last men of the 25th Infantry were discharged. The whole quotation is false from the beginning to the end. Penrose."

#### WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

Decision was requested whether under Par. 447, battalion commanders repeat the commands of the regimental adjutant in bringing the battalions to attention and present arms in presenting them to the receiving officer, also whether battalion commanders repeat the commands of the receiving officer for the Manual of Arms. It was decided in the affirmative in both cases.

Extension of the period for which service in the Department of Mindanao entitled to the Philippine Campaign Badge: This question was presented for consideration and it was decided that service in that department, as shown by official reports, has not been such as to entitle all who have served in the department to March 10, 1906, to the campaign badge, but it was recommended that those who participated in certain designated expeditions in that department since Dec. 31, 1904, be given the campaign badge.

Interpretation of Infantry Drill Regulations: Question was raised whether in changing direction in column of squads the pivot file takes one full step after facing in the new direction, or whether the half step is taken up at once. It was decided that the half step should be taken up at once. The Navy Department submitted a proposed design for the arrangement of the stars of the Union on the admission of Oklahoma. This design was also approved for the Army. The design makes as little departure as possible from the present design. The Chief of Ordnance having reported that he had ready for issue 1,039 experimental sabers for enlisted men and 277 for officers, distribution for experimental test and report was ordered as follows: Enlisted men's sabers: To regimental non-commissioned officers of the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th and 18th Infantry. To one squadron of the 1st, 5th, 9th and 13th Cavalry. Officers' sabers: To certain regimental, squadron and company officers of the foregoing regiments, and other designated officers.

Eight sub-target gun machines having been purchased on recommendation of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, it was directed that four be sent to the Infantry Board at Fort Leavenworth and four to the Cavalry Board at Fort Riley for test and report.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

An important provision has been made for battleships and cruisers hereafter built for the British navy which will conduce materially to the comfort of gunnery and torpedo officers attached to such vessels. It is this, namely, that each vessel of the types named shall have an armament office in which shall be kept the log-books, manuals, returns, forms, blanks, etc., which have hitherto been kept in the cabins of the gunnery and torpedo lieutenants greatly to the discomfort and inconvenience of those officers. The United Service Gazette, to which we are indebted for this information, says: "To see a gunnery lieutenant wrestling with an urgent report required for the Admiralty, while his servant was making the bed and covering him with blankets, or emptying the bath and pouring water down the neck of his master, was not an edifying sight, nor a comfortable situation for either master or servant. But the inconveniences caused by lack of thought in working out details that make for the habitability of the ship, and the comfort of the officers and men, in some classes of our warships, are so notorious that these ships' names are bywords among naval men. Everything was sacrificed to fighting and seagoing efficien-



cy, and the health of the men, without which this efficiency is useless, was sacrificed, chiefly upon the gunnery and torpedo altars. A welcome change has now come over the scene, and the health and comfort of the men are receiving the attention they deserve at the hands of our naval constructors. The artificial ventilation system, among other things, is greatly improved, and in the latest ships the main deck, as well as the lower deck and magazine passages, are kept sweet by an induced current of air from electrical fans. This makes sleeping between decks much less dangerous to health than was formerly the case."

Thanksgiving Day on vessels of the Navy at naval stations and various Army posts was duly celebrated with special dinners, which included turkey, with cranberry sauce, mashed potatoes, celery, plenty of bread and butter, coffee, pie and cake, and in many cases ice cream, nuts and oranges were added.

Frank Baker, chief yeoman of the battleship Rhode Island, now lying at the navy yard, Boston Mass., who was confined in the prison on board his vessel and heavily ironed, escaped Nov. 28. Baker, it is thought, may have had assistance as it is said it was impossible for him to loosen the heavy irons which bound him hand and foot.

The ceremony of hoisting the Turkish flag on board seven torpedo-boats constructed for the Ottoman government took place at Genoa, Italy, Nov. 20, in the presence of the Turkish Ambassador, Rechid Bey. The boats were built in the Ansaldo-Armstrong yard. They left in the afternoon for Constantinople. They are each 50 meters long, their engines developing a force of 2,400 horsepower. On their trials they developed a speed of twenty-five knots.

The Providence correspondent of the Boston Journal reports that the hull of the U.S. frigate of war Exponder, which has been in service for many years as a coal barge, was sold recently to John Hogan of Providence, who will burn it after removing the \$600 worth of copper which it is supposed to contain. The Exponder figured in several historic incidents in the Civil War. For nearly a year since the hull of the old frigate was abandoned as a coal barge it has been lying at a dock. Last 4th of July it was planned to tow the barge to Gaspee Point and burn it in commemoration of the burning of the transport Gaspee off that point, but for some reason the plan was afterward given up.

The British China squadron, consisting of the King Alfred, the Diadem, the Monmouth and the Astrea, under command of Vice-Admiral More, arrived at Manila, Nov. 20, for a four days' visit. Rear Admiral Brownson, with the armored cruisers, anchored off Manila to welcome the British. The program of entertainment arranged by the Americans included dinners by the Governor, General Wood, Rear Admiral Brownson and the wardroom officers of the armored cruisers and dances at the University, Army and Navy Clubs. American blue-jackets entertained the British blue-jackets with minstrel shows aboard ship and dinners ashore.

The French torpedo schoolship Algeiras, stationed at Toulon, was totally destroyed by fire Nov. 23. There were five hundred men on board when the fire broke out, all but three of whom were saved. It is not known whether the fire originated from an explosion of powder or broke out among the stores on board. The Algeiras had been used as a schoolship since 1894. She was a ship of the line, and for a number of years past she had been doing duty as a harbor vessel and employed as a torpedo training ship. She was of 5,047 tons displacement and was built in 1855. Organized efforts were made to put the fire out, but in vain. As soon as the men had been taken off the flaming vessel efforts were directed to safeguarding the other ships anchored in the vicinity of the Algeiras, including the new battleship Patrie and the torpedo gunboat La Hire. These two warships were towed to places of safety. The discipline maintained on board the Algeiras was excellent. A majority of the men were cool and collected. The small boats of the Algeiras were launched, filled with men and rowed away, while those who could not leave in this manner awaited the arrival of their rescuers. A few of the men, however, were forced by the flames to jump overboard and swim away. Six torpedoes on board the schoolship exploded while the men were leaving the vessel. There was much fear during the height of the fire that a torpedo magazine on shore would become ignited, but this was prevented by deluging the magazine with heavy streams of water from powerful fireboats.

One thousand five hundred ounces of metal will be used in the silver service to be presented to the new armored cruiser Washington by the people of the State after which the ship is named. The service is composed of fifty-three pieces, and will cost \$5,000. The chief piece is the punch bowl, in the shape of a galley, ornamented with a figure representing Triton, the trumpeter of Neptune. Aft is a high deck ornamented with festoons of laurel and oak leaves, around the guards are rhododendrons, the State flower, and on the sides are bunches of grapes and leaves, between which are the seals of the State and the Navy. In the center on one side is a representation of the cruiser in raised gold, the opposite side bearing the usual inscription.

The two new drydocks in the Grand Harbor at Malta, which have taken three years and cost \$7,500,000 to build, are now completed, and will be christened and formally opened as soon as the necessity arises for docking a warship. The larger of the two docks is 790 feet long, and can accommodate the biggest vessel afloat, while the smaller has a length of 550 feet. Each of the traffic caissons across the entrance to the docks weighs 500 tons, and is movable backwards and forwards. Malta is now a fully-equipped naval station.

Three firms in Sheffield, England, Messrs. John Brown & Co., Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co., and Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim—have received orders for armor for three battleships of the Dreadnought type. This is the most important order placed for many years, the aggregate value being nearly a million sterling. Delivery will extend over two years. The remainder of the armor required will be made by Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., and Messrs. Beardmore and Co., whose shares amount to considerably over half a million.

By a vote of 393 to 112 the French Chamber of Deputies on Nov. 23 voted the proposal of the Minister of Marine, M. Thomson, for the laying down of six battleships. In a speech, in which the Minister defended the construction of battleships as against increasing the flotilla of submarines, M. Thomson declared that submarine construction had not been perfected and that a good motor had not yet been found.

The new Japanese cruiser Tsukuba, which is expected to visit England next year, is similar to the British vessels of the Duncan type. The Duncans are nineteen-knot ships, which generally reach nearly twenty knots, and sometimes get a little over it. The Tsukuba is designed for 20.5 knots, but, of course, it is not yet known how much more or less than that she can do in service.

For a cruiser she is splendidly armed—four twelve-inch, twelve six-inch, ten 4.7—but she is also short for a cruiser of her displacement, and she has a great deal of beam. As Japan's maiden effort, her career will be watched with very great interest.

#### THE NAVY IN REVIEW.

James B. Connolly has an article, "The Navy in Review," in Scribner's for December. It gives an account of the naval gathering in Oyster Bay on Sept. 3 last, and is handsomely illustrated. Of the impression the review made upon him Mr. Connolly says:

"And this fleet, which is lying to anchor in three lines of four miles each in length, with a respectful margin of clear water all about, is viewed merely as a marine pageant, magnificent, as a display of potential fighting power, most convincing. No man might look on it and his sentiments—admiration, patriotism, respect, whatever they might be—remain unmoved. To witness it is to pass in mental review the great needs of other days and inevitably to draw conclusions. Beside this armament the ill-designed Armada, Von Tromps stuporid squadrons, Nelson's vain oak, or Farragut's steam and sail would dissolve like the glucose squadrons that boys buy at Christmas time. Even Dewey's workmanlike batteries (this to mark the onward rush of naval science) would be rated obsolete beside the latest of these!"

"It was first those impressive battleships, and bearing down on them one better saw what terrible war-engines they are. Of a gleaming white below they are, and unpleasing yellow-brown above, but above and below every evidence of power. Big guns pointing forward, big guns pointing astern, long-reaching guns ahead, and little business-looking machine guns in the tops—their mere appearance suggests their ponderous might. A single broadside from any of these, properly placed, and there would be an end to the most renowned haphships of wooden-hull days. And that this rightful power need never wait on wind or tide, nor be hindered in execution by any weather much short of a hurricane, is assured when we note that to-day, while the largest of the excursion steamers are heaving to the little whitecaps, these are lying as immovable almost as sea-walls."

#### THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.

Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

#### VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

##### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

##### First Squadron.

##### First Division.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
YANKEE (tender). Lieut. Walter K. Gherardi. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

##### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. Samuel P. Comly. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Gottfried Blockinger. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

##### Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla in care of Postmaster, New York city.  
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Merlyn G. Cook. Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.  
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. Arrived Nov. 28 at Hampton Roads, Va.  
MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick Hellweg. Sailed Nov. 28 from Wilmington, N.C., for the naval station, Key West, Fla.  
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. Sailed Nov. 28 from Wilmington, N.C., for the naval station, Key West.  
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. John V. Babcock. Sailed Nov. 28 from Wilmington, N.C., for the naval station, Key West, Fla.  
WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. Sailed Nov. 28 from Wilmington, N.C., for the naval station, Key West, Fla.

##### Sixth Division.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Brannanreuther. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. Arrived Nov. 28 at the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. Sailed Nov. 26 from Monte Christi, Santo Domingo, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe.

##### Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. John J. Knapp. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ARETHUSA (water ship), merchant complement. W. S. Seecombe, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
ABAREDA (collier), merchant complement. J. H. Scrivener, master. At the navy yard, New York.  
LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. J. Merithew, master. Searching for wrecks off the coast. Will return to Lambert Point, Va.  
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

##### PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief. Address of squadron is in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.  
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne). Comdr. Charles J. Badger. At San Francisco, Cal.  
BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At San Francisco, Cal.  
PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. At San Francisco, Cal.  
PREBLE (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis Sherman. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

##### Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

##### UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

##### First Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, commanding.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Staunton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

##### Gunboat Division.

CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.  
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Canton, China.  
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. James C. Gillmore. Arrived Nov. 23 at Hankow, China.  
QUIROS. Lieut. Eugene L. Bissett. Cruising on the Yangtze river.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews. At Shikwan, China.  
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. At Cavite, P.I.

##### First Torpedo Flotilla.

Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
BAKERIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.  
DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.  
DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

##### Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James M. Helm. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. The Baltimore has been ordered home to the Atlantic coast.  
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roy C. Smith. At Chefoo, China.  
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. At Shanghai, China.  
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. Sailed Nov. 22 from Chefoo, China, for the naval station, Cavite.

##### Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, commander.

RAINBOW. Comdr. John G. Quinby. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton). At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
ARAYAT. Ensign Roland R. Riggs. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Midshipman William O. Spears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Allen B. Reed. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

##### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At Guam.  
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Cavite, P.I.  
JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Sailed Nov. 29 from Hankow, China, for Woonung, China.  
POMPEY (collier). Thomas Adamson, master. At Cavite.

##### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Is in reserve.

ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.  
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. Sailed Nov. 22 from Colombo, Ceylon, for the Suez Canal, en route to the U.S.  
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. John F. Parker. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed Nov. 22 from Port Said, Egypt, for Algiers, Algeria. Is en route Norfolk.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., Tampa, Fla.  
CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William Swift. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
DENVER, P.C. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At Port Antonio, Jamaica. Send mail in care of P.M., N. Y. city.

DIXIE, C.G., 10 guns. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Arrived Nov. 28 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
EAGLE, C.G. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Engaged in surveying duty off Cape Cruz, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.  
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. In reserve. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard G. Davenport. At the navy yard, Boston. Address there.  
GLACIER. Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.  
HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
HIST, G. At Newport, R.I. Address there.  
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. James F. Carter. At the naval station, Hawaii. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco.  
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert Couden. Arrived Nov. 27 at Newport News, Va. Address there.  
MACCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. McCain, master. Sailed Nov. 28 from Baltimore, Md., for the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

MASSASOIT (tug). At the naval station, Key West. Address there.  
MAYFLOWER. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. Arrived Nov. 27 at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. In reserve. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. Sailed Nov. 18 from Gibraltar for the navy yard, New York. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.



PEORIA. Bttn. Walter J. Wortman. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PISCATAQUA (tug). Bttn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
POTOMAC (tug). Lieut. Alfred W. Hinds. At Bay of Islands, New Foundland. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PRAIRIE, C.C., 8 guns. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn. Arrived Nov. 25 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Bttn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles G. Bowman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. George Macdonald, master. At Havana, Cuba.  
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Newport News, Va.  
TECUMSEH (tug). At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Albert G. Berry. Arrived Nov. 27 at Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.  
TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Clark. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. In reserve.  
TRITON (tug). Bttn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Chief Bttn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. James D. Adams. Arrived Nov. 27 at Newport News, Va. Address there.

WASP, C.G., 6 guns. Chief Bttn. Charles T. Chase. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.  
WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.  
WOMPATUCK. Bttn. Herman P. Rabbush. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.  
Send mail for flotilla to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
STRINGHAM, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
WILKES, T.B. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

BLAKELEY, T. B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
DELONG, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

#### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
HANCOCK (transport, receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LENCASTRE, C., 12 guns, R.S. Capt. James Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (stationship). Comdr. George H. Peters. At the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.  
MONONGAHELA (storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receiving ship). Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.  
RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
SOUTHERY (prison ship). Comdr. Benjamin W. Wells, retired. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Comdr. Templin M. Potts. At the naval station, Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.  
WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis.  
At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedobats Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin, Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Tinney, Thornton, Shubrick, O'Brien, Porter, Winslow, Rodgers and Manly; destroyer Stewart, and the submarines Moccasin and Adder.

#### TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
FARRAGUT. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
FOX. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Ordered out of commission.  
HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Emil Swanson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NINA (tender to submarine). Chief Bttn. Stephen McCarthy. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.  
PIKE (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Ordered out of commission.  
PORPOISE. Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

SHARK. Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.  
VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address care of the State House, Boston, Mass.  
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. At her dock, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, N.Y. city.

#### FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Arthur J. Hepburn. At Honolulu. Will leave shortly for San Francisco. The former commanding officer of the Albatross, Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Garrett, was lost overboard on the night of Nov. 21, and his body not recovered.

FISH HAWK. Bttn. William Martin. Address care of U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C. At New Smyrna, Fla.

#### TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.; Active, San Francisco, Cal.; Alice, Norfolk, Va.; Apache, New York; Chickasaw, New York; Fortune, Mare Island, Cal.; Hercules, Pensacola, Fla.; Iwans, Boston, Mass.; Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.; Modoc, League Island,

Pa.; Narkeeta, New York; Nezineot, Portsmouth, N.H.; Paynee, Newport, R.I.; Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash.; Penacook, Guantanamo, Cuba (send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city); Pentucket, New York; Pontiac, New York; Powhatan, New York; Rapido, Cavite, P.I.; Rocket, Norfolk, Va.; Samoset, League Island, Pa.; Sebago, Charleston, S.C.; Sioux, Portsmouth, N.H.; Sotogomo, Mare Island, Cal.; Standish, Naval Academy, Md.; Traffic, New York; Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.; Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.; Waban, Pensacola, Fla.; Wahnetta, Norfolk, Va.

#### VESSELS LENT TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Alleen, New York city; Alvarado, New Orleans; Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.; Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.; Gopher, Duluth, Minn.; Essex, Cleveland, O.; Granite State, N.Y. city; Hawk, Cleveland, O.; Huntress, Camden, N.J.; Inca, Fall River, Mass.; Marion, San Francisco, Cal.; Miantonomoh, Baltimore, Md.; Newark, N.Y. city; Oneida, Washington, D.C.; Pinta, San Francisco, Cal.; Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.; Puritan, Washington, D.C.; Shearwater, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stranger, New Orleans, La.; Yantic, Detroit, Mich.

#### LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Ajax, at Norfolk.  
Albany, at Puget Sound.  
Alert, Annapolis.  
Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal.  
Calamander, at Cavite.  
Castine, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
Constitution, at Boston.  
Cavite, at Boston.  
Craven, at New York.  
Culgoa, at New York.  
Detroit, at Boston.  
Frolic, at Cavite.  
General Alava, at Cavite.  
Gloucester, at Pensacola.  
Goldsborough, at Puget Sound.  
Isla de Cuba, Portsmouth, N.H.  
Isla de Luzon, at Pensacola.  
Katahdin, at League Isl.  
Lawton, at Mare Island.  
Lewy, at Cavite.  
Machias, at Manila.  
Marblehead, at Mare Island.  
Mariveles, at Cavite.  
Massachusetts, at New York.  
Morris, at Newport.  
Mindoro, at Cavite.  
Minneapolis, at League Isl.  
Monterey, at Cavite.  
Montgomery, at League Isl.  
Nanshan, at Cavite.  
Nashville, at Boston.  
New Orleans, at Mare Isl.  
Newport, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
New York, at Boston.  
Nipisic, at Puget Sound.  
Olympia, at Norfolk.  
Oregon, at Puget Sound.  
Panay, at Cavite.  
Panther, at League Island.  
Petrel, at Mare Island.  
Perry, at Mare Island.  
Plunger, at New York.  
Pensacola, at Manila.  
Ranger, at Cavite.  
Relief, at Mare Island.  
Samar, at Cavite.  
San Francisco, at Norfolk.  
Severn, at Annapolis.  
Solace, at Mare Island.  
Talbot, at Annapolis.  
Terror, at League Island.  
Topeka, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
Vicksburg, at Mare Island.  
Vixen, at Pensacola.  
Wheeling, at Puget Sound.  
Wisconsin, at Puget Sound.  
Wyoming, at Mare Island.  
Yankee, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
Yorktown, at Mare Island.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedo boat.

#### MEMORANDA 68, OCT. 31, 1906, NAVY DEPT.

Published decisions from the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, relative to the following:

The seventy-five cents per month additional for a Good-conduct medal is reckoned from the date of the award of the medal. (Decision of Aug. 3, 1906, affirmed. See Memorandum No. 66, Page 136.)

An officer on duty at a shore station, serving with troops is not entitled to commutation of quarters.

An officer retired from and with the rank of rear admiral and employed on active duty ashore is entitled to pay at the rate of \$7,500 per annum.

A contract with a naval collier master entered into prior to Jan. 1, 1902, is not altered by the provisions of the Regulations for Naval Colliers, 1902, which provide a continuous service pay.

An assistant naval constructor granted sick leave, though not detached from duty, is entitled only to leave pay.—When quarters in kind at a naval hospital are furnished an officer, he is not allowed commutation for quarters. An officer on sick leave is not entitled to commutation for quarters.

Firemen, electricians, wiremen, and others who work regularly every day in the year at a shore station, eight hours per day, and who are skilled workmen or skilled laborers, are entitled to their regular pay for work and fifty per centum of their regular pay in addition to work done in excess of four hours on the days specified in executive order of June 25, 1906.

A chief engineer in the collier service legally discharged in accordance with his contract and Maritime Usage, is not entitled to pay after date of discharge; but the transportation which he is allowed from point of discharge to point at which engaged, includes other necessary incidental expenses and subsistence which are necessarily incurred by the travel.

Gilt thread on cap ribbons is liable to tarnish when stowed in proximity to articles giving off (even an infinitesimal amount of) sulfuric vapors. Nearly all rubber and a great many kinds of wrapping paper contain enough sulfur to ruin any ribbons that may come in contact with them. Hereafter pay officers will personally see that all precautions possible are used to prevent deterioration from this cause.

#### G.O. 31, OCT. 29, 1906, NAVY DEPT.

In accordance with the Act of Congress approved June 29, 1906, "making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes," the Department directs that any man enlisting on or after Dec. 1, 1906, who is discharged during the first six months of a first enlistment for any cause other than disability incurred in the line of duty, shall have checked against his accounts prior to discharge the cost of such portion of outfit allowed on first enlistment as he may have drawn.

#### TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Acting Secretary.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 23.—Lieut. W. S. Crosley detached Maine; to home and wait orders.  
Lieut. R. McLean detached Virginia; to duty as aide to the commander-in-chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on Maine.

Pay Insp. E. D. Ryan orders Oct. 10, 1906, modified; to the Charleston as pay officer of that vessel, and paymaster of the fleet, U.S. Pacific Squadron.  
Paymr. T. D. Harris detached Charleston; to the Chicago as pay officer and commissary officer.

Asst. Paymr. E. G. Morrell detached Chicago; to the Charleston as commissary officer.  
Chief Carp. J. A. Barton orders of Nov. 16, 1906, modified. When detached Alabama, to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Carp. H. T. Newman to duty in the department of construction and repair, navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.  
Carp. C. E. Richardson to duty in the department of construction and repair, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NOV. 24.—Capt. J. Hubbard detached from duty as assistant to bureau, Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to special duty under that bureau.  
Capt. C. W. Bartlett detached from duty as assistant to bureau, Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty as assistant to bureau, Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

Lieut. O. G. Murfin to duty at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
Lieut. W. J. Manion detached Princeton; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. A. Pearson to Illinois as navigating officer.  
Ensign G. P. Nightingale detached Glacier; to the Kentucky.

Ensign H. Powell discharged from duty at the Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., and granted leave for three months.

Asst. Paymr. W. H. Witterdink detached duty as assistant to general storekeeper, navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to the Celtic.  
Chief Gun. D. F. Diggins detached Texas; to duty at navy yard, Washington, D.C.

War. Mach. J. E. Cleary to duty at the Naval Academy Annapolis, Md.  
War. Mach. E. G. Affleck to the works of the New York

Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N.J., for duty in connection with the fitting out of the Kansas, and for duty on board that vessel when placed in commission.

Paymr. Clk. R. L. Gressitt appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board the Charleston, revoked. Cable from Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Manila, P.I., Nov. 24, 1906:

Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Irwin detached Cavite Station; to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Laws detached Rainbow; to Cavite station, as inspector of ordnance.  
Asst. Surg. O. J. Mink discharged treatment, Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to home.

Asst. Paymr. D. B. Wainwright, jr., to Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.  
Asst. Paymr. H. H. Palmer to the Maryland.

Note.—Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Garrett, U.S.N., lost overboard from Albatross, in Pacific ocean, on night of Nov. 21, 1906.  
NOV. 25.—SUNDAY.

NOV. 26.—Civil Engr. M. T. Endicott, retired, transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy from Nov. 26, 1906, with the rank of rear admiral, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1444 of the Revised Statutes; to continue duties as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. J. T. Smith to duty as inspector in charge of the Eleventh Lighthouse District, Detroit, Mich.  
Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Capehart detached Virginia; to Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N.H., for treatment.

Lieut. H. O. Mustin orders of Nov. 7, 1906, modified; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.  
Paymr. G. E. Venable detached Celtic; to the Columbia.

Asst. Paymr. R. B. Westlake to navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for duty as assistant to pay officer of that yard.

Paymr. Clk. J. E. Reed orders of Oct. 29, 1906, revoked; will carry out orders of Oct. 11, 1906.

Paymr. Clk. F. W. Jenson appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, for duty on board the Kentucky.

Paymr. Clk. G. McBlair resignation as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy accepted to take effect from Nov. 27, 1906.

NOV. 27.—Lieut. W. R. White detached Kearsarge; to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.  
Lieut. H. H. Royall to Kearsarge.

Lieut. J. L. Sticht detached Kearsarge; to Indiana as ordnance officer.  
Lieut. M. G. Cook detached Hopkins; to home and wait orders. (Orders of Nov. 21, 1906.)

Lieut. A. G. Howe to Hopkins. (Orders of Nov. 21, 1906.)  
Asst. Paymr. F. Baldwin detached duty as assistant to general storekeeper, navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty as assistant to general storekeeper, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

NOV. 28.—Capt. H. McCrea detached navy yard, Washington, Dec. 10, to command Iowa, Dec. 12.  
Capt. D. H. Mahan detached navy yard, Norfolk; to command Indiana Dec. 10.

Capt. E. D. Taussig detached command Indiana Dec. 10; to home and wait orders.  
Capt. B. F. Tilley detached command Iowa Dec. 12; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Macdougall commissioned lieutenant commander from July 1, 1905.

Lieut. R. Williams to Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head. Ensign J. O. Fisher detached Dolphin; to the Kentucky.

Ensign C. E. Wood appointed an ensign from July 30, 1906. Asst. Surg. S. L. Higgins appointed an assistant surgeon from Nov. 12.

Chaplain H. W. Jones detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Dec. 6; await orders.  
Major W. N. McKeely, U.S.M.C., commissioned a major in Marine Corps from June 16, 1906.

Chief Bttn. P. Herbert commissioned chief boatswain from Jan. 25, 1906.  
Boatswain A. Smith detached Glacier; to navy yard, Washington.

Chief Gun. W. H. F. Schuller commissioned chief gunner from Aug. 1, 1906.  
Carp. P. R. Dickson detached naval station, Cavite; to home and resignation as a carpenter accepted to take effect from the date of arrival home.

Paymr. Clk. W. H. Crap appointed paymaster's clerk from Nov. 28, duty on Prairie.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 22.—Capt. Charles H. Lyman from 1st Provisional Regiment U.S. Marines, Cuba, and from marine barracks and School of Application, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to duty with Marine Battalion, Captain Elliott, Isthmian Canal Zone, Panama.

Lieut. Arthur J. O'Leary from marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to Washington, D.C., and report in person to brigadier general, commandant, U.S. Marine Corps.

NOV. 23.—Second Lieut. William C. Wise from marine barracks and School of Application, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and to duty with marine detachment on board U.S.S. Connecticut.

NOV. 26.—First Lieut. William A. McNeil from duty in charge Marine Corps Recruiting Office, St. Paul, Minn., to duty at marine barracks, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

First Lieut. Hamilton D. South from marine barracks, navy yard, League Island, Pa., to duty in charge of Marine Corps Recruiting Office, St. Paul, Minn.

First Lieut. John A. Hughes from duty on board U.S.S. Minneapolis and continue duties with 1st Provisional Regiment of Marines, Cuba.

First Lieut. John W. McClaskey granted seven days' leave from Nov. 28, 1906.

NOV. 27.—First Lieut. Nelson P. Vulte granted forty-two days' leave from Dec. 1, 1906.

NOV. 28.—Capt. Charles H. Lyman to duty with marine battalion, Camp Elliott, Isthmian Canal Zone, Panama, dated Nov. 22, 1906, revoked.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Lieut. W. E. Atlee. San Juan, P.R.  
APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—Lieut. A. J. Henderson. Port Townsend, Wash.  
BEAR—Capt. F. Tuttle. San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. Newbern, N.C.  
CALUMET—Capt. C. C. Fenger in charge. At New York.

CHASE—(practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Arundel Cove, Md.  
COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. H. D. Smith. Ogdensburg, N.Y.  
DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.

FISENDEEN—Capt. H. Emery. Key West, Fla.  
FORWARD—At Baltimore, Md., repairing.

GOLDEN GATE—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. San Francisco.  
GRANT—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Port Townsend, Wash.

GRFSHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.  
GUTHRIE—Lieut. R. O. Crisp. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. San Francisco, Cal.  
HUBSON—Capt. C. C. Fenger in charge. At New York.

ITASCA—At Newport News, Va., Repairing.

MACCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. New York.

MANNING—Lieut. W. W. Joynes. Honolulu, T.H.

MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. New York.

MORRILL—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. At Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.

PERCY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. At Port Townsend, Wash.

RUSH—Capt. D. J. Ainsworth. Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinn. At Wilmington, N.C.

THETIS—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At Port Townsend, Wash.

TUSCARORA—Capt. T. D. Walker. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—Capt. P. W. Thompson. Galveston, Texas.

WINNIMMETT—Lieut. G. M. Daniels. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. A. P. E. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—Lieut. E. P. Berthoff. Philadelphia.

WOODBURY—Capt. J. H. Brown. At Jersey City, N.J.



## THE ARMY AND NAVY GAME.

The following selections have been made for the officials of the Army-Navy football game at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Saturday, Dec. 1. Referee, Matthew McClung, Lehigh; umpires, Sharpe and Corbin, both of Yale; head linesman, Torrey, University of Pennsylvania; linesmen, Gresham Poe, of Princeton, and MacCracken, of U. of P.

The brigade of midshipmen, 700 strong, armed with their megaphones, will leave on two special trains early Saturday morning via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and two other sections, conveying part of the Navy contingent and many of the Annapolis people. In addition to this, the Pennsylvania road will also run several special trains, and Admiral Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and a party of Navy officers and their families will travel by the Pennsylvania.

The Navy football squad which leaves Annapolis Friday will be under charge of Comdr. Thomas B. Howard, secretary of the Navy Athletic Association, and the several coaches. The players will not return home Saturday night, as will the student body of midshipmen, but will remain in Philadelphia until Sunday evening.

Governor Warfield, of Maryland, has accepted the invitation of the Navy Athletic Association to attend the Army-Navy football game. A box on the Navy side of Franklin Field has been placed at his disposal. The Governor will be accompanied by his debutante daughter, Miss Carrie Warfield, and the party will be made up of Miss Warfield's school friends. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has extended the courtesy of a private car for the party.

The personnel of the party of Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, in attendance upon the Army and Navy football game is as follows: General Oliver, Sir Mortimer Durand, British Ambassador; Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., Count Gleichen, of the British Embassy; Mr. Huidekoper, Captain Gilman, Lieutenant Sheridan, Miss Oliver, Miss Marian Oliver, Miss Durand, and Miss Carlisle.

It is announced that the academics will not this year form pools to bet on their respective teams.

The players who will represent the Navy with the positions they will play, their ages, weights and heights, are as follows:

Name and position.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
Bernard, left end.	22	164	5 ft. 11 ins.
Northeroff, left tackle.	20	184	6 ft. 2 1/2 ins.
Meyer, left guard.	19	183	5 ft. 10 ins.
Slinguff, center.	20	191	5 ft. 9 ins.
Wright, right guard.	21	175	5 ft. 11 ins.
Piercol, right tackle.	22	178	5 ft. 7 1/2 ins.
Dague, right end.	21	154	5 ft. 8 ins.
Norton, quarter.	18	150	5 ft. 8 ins.
Douglass, left half.	21	177	6 ft.
Spencer (captain) right half	19	173	5 ft. 11 1/2 ins.
Ingram, fullback.	20	177	5 ft. 11 ins.
Substitutes.			
Richardson, end and fullback	18	172	5 ft. 10 ins.
Shafroth, guard.	19	195	6 ft. 1 1/4 ins.
Magruder, tackle.	20	172	5 ft. 11 ins.
Simpson, tackle.	21	174	5 ft. 11 1/2 ins.
Harris, halfback.	20	160	5 ft. 10 ins.
Ewing, halfback.	19	164	5 ft. 9 1/2 ins.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 27, 1906.

Speaking of the Army and Navy game, Capt. Palmer E. Pierce says: "Many applications for tickets came too late for consideration, also addressed and stamped envelopes descended upon us in showers—after the tickets had been sent out. This shows, of course, how overworked the average Army officer must be. The headquarters of the Army will be at the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia. If you are in trouble over lost or mislaid tickets we will try to overcome it if communicated with."

The following is the opinion of the New York Times on the merits of the rival teams which will meet on Franklin Field on Dec. 1: "This year the Army has developed such a team as it has probably never had before in the history of the Military Academy in football. The eleven deserved to beat Yale on the showing it made, and it gave both Harvard and Princeton exceptionally hard fought contests. The Navy is also strong, but nothing like as strong as West Point has shown. She has been handicapped severely by injuries, it is true, but even allowing for this her record is not as good as the record the Army cadets have made. She has suffered defeat at the hands of Princeton and Pennsylvania State, both good teams, and both by close scores, but she played two tie games with Dickinson and Bucknell, neither of them first-class elevens. The personnel of the West Point team is remarkable, considering the small body of students from which it is recruited. The Navy generally knows less football than West Point, though it invariably plays a plucky game. The outlook promises, however, another victory added to West Point's already long list."

The team will leave on Friday for Philadelphia, the rest of the corps, officers and their families and others by the special on Saturday morning.

Despite the occurrence of the Yale-Harvard game on the same afternoon, and a cutting wind, quite a crowd of spectators gathered last Saturday to witness the Syracuse-Army game, the last of the season on the home field. The number of cadet rooters was depleted by the absence of the first class at the horse show at Madison Square Garden, New York city.

The new songs for the Army-Navy game were distributed on Tuesday, and, armed with their megaphones, gayly trimmed with the black, gold and gray of the Army, the cadets gathered on the side lines and cheered the team and sang the songs which they will hurl across Franklin Field on Saturday.

To the great disappointment of the friends of the home team, it was an off day for West Point. Weakened by recent injuries as it had been, the team was out of form to a degree not expected, and a defeat as the result of the last game of the season, and that with a minor team, was bitterly disappointing. The Army team lined up as follows: Ayres, l.e.; Weeks, l.t.; Erwin, l.g.; Sultan, c.; Christy, r.g.; Fowler, r.t.; Stearns (Hanlon), r.e.; Mountford (Johnson), q.b.; Hill, R. C., r.h.b.; Hayes, P. (Greble), l.h.b.; Morse (Besch), f.b. Referee, Mr. Vall; umpire, Mr. Okeson; linesman, Mr. Southworth.

Syracuse won the toss and chose the north goal to have the advantage of the wind. Mountford kicked off. They punted to Hill on their 50-yd. line. Hill was unable to make any gain on a mass play. Mountford tried a fake pass, but it lost 1 yd. Mountford kicked out of bounds on their 44-yd. line. Syracuse gained 3 yds. on a left end run; in next play made 7 yds., but were penalized 15 for holding. They kicked to Mountford on our 45-yd. line; he was downed before he could move. Hill carried the ball 4 yds. on a mass play. Moose lost 2 yds., and we kicked to their 21-yd. line. The kick was returned to Mountford on our 45-yd. line who ran ball back 5 yds. Hill made 4 yds., then 5 more on an end run. Moose made 3 and then Hill 7 more on mass plays. We fumbled and Syracuse fell on the ball on their 37-yd. line. They kicked to Mountford, who fumbled and again Syracuse fell on the ball. They made 3 yds., then 6 then 1 1/2, then were held for no gain. An end run gave them 4 yds. They tried a goal from placement from our 39-yd. line; it went wild.

Mountford kicked to the 53-yd. line; they ran the ball back 10 yds. Runs gave them 4 yds. They tried another place kick from our 39-yd. line, blocked, but they fell on the ball. They made 5 yds., then tried another placement kick from the 45-yd. line, Hill caught the ball on our 13-yd. line, made 1 yd. on mass play, and we kicked out to our 40-yd. line. Erwin stopped a mass play for 1-yd. loss. They made 4 yds., tried

placement kick again from our 37-yd. line, blocked, and for the fourth time Syracuse had the ball on our 31-yd. line, made 5 yds. on a fake pass, Fowler stopped an end run for no gain. They kicked to Mountford on our 1-yd. line, he ran the ball back 5 yds. instead of letting the ball go over the goal line. Hill made 1 yd. on a mass play, Mountford kicked out of bounds on 21-yd. line. Hill stopped next play for 3 yds. loss. They made 6 yds., and again tried placement kick and made a goal. Score 4-0.

We set the north goal. Mountford kicked off to 15-yd. line. Sultan stopped runner on 28-yd. line. Johnson replaces Mountford. They carry ball to their 43-yd. line, made 4 yds. in next two tries, then kicked to our 30-yd. line, Johnson ran back 6 yds. Hill made 5 yds., an on-side kick gave the ball to Syracuse on their 44-yd. line. Sultan stopped an end run for a loss of 4 yds. They made 6 yds., and kicked to our 20-yd. line. Johnson ran back to our 43-yd. line. Hill made 5 yds. on a mass play. An on-side kick was caught on their 20-yd. line and they ran it back 5 yds. tackled by Stearns and Weeks. They made 4 yds., and kicked to Hill, who fumbled, and Syracuse fell on ball on 55-yd. line. They kicked to Johnson who fumbled and they got the ball on our 14-yd. line. They made 1 yd. in two trials and time is up.

In the second half Hayes was replaced by Greble. Syracuse kicked to Hill on our 2-yd. line, who ran the ball back to the 23-yd. line. Johnson kicked to the 55-yd. line; wind now as high as in the first part of game. Ayres stopped the runner on 53-yd. line. They made 7 yds. in two tries and kicked to Moose on our 34-yd. line, he ran back to 37-yd. line. An on-side kick gave the ball to Syracuse on their 54-yd. line. They lose 3 yds., and are penalized 15 for holding. An end run was stopped for no gain, their kick was blocked, ball theirs on their 50-yd. line. They made 6 yds., and kicked to Johnson on our 15-yd. line. We kicked to our 52-yd. line. Erwin stopped a left end run for 2 yds., they gained 3 yds., a double pass netted them 7 more, then 2 yds. on next two plays. They tried another kick from placement, ball went wide. Moose was replaced by Beach. Johnson kicked to their 40-yd. line. Fowler stopped the runner on 55-yd. line. An end run gave them 5 yds., then Hill and Erwin stopped an end run for 1 yd. loss. They kicked to Johnson on our 8-yd. line, who ran back 15 yds. He kicked to middle of field. A double pass gave them no gain. Stearns slightly hurt and replaced by Hanlon. They kicked to Johnson who fumbled and Hanlon fell on the ball on our 28-yd. line. Greble made 11 yds. on end run. Johnson kicked to their 49-yd. line. They made 2 yds., and kicked to Hill on our 38-yd. line. Johnson kicked out of bounds on their 44-yd. line. They made 5 yds., and kicked to Hanlon on our 45-yd. line. Greble made 4 1/2 yds., Johnson kicked to their 35-yd. line, Weeks tackled on 40-yd. line.

They tried a forward pass, Hanlon got the ball on their 40-yd. line. Hill made 3 yds., Beach 5, and then Hill 2, then 3, and 1. We fumbled and they got ball on their 28-yd. line; 7 yds. is all they got in two efforts and kicked out of bounds on our 25-yd. line. We kicked to their 50-yd. line. Greble stopped the runner on 53-yd. line. They lost 1 yd., then Greble stopped them for 1 yd. gain. They kicked to our 15-yd. line, Johnson ran back 5 yds. Greble lost 2 yds. on an end run. We kicked to 55-yd. line, they fumbled and Hanlon fell on ball on our 49-yd. line. Greble made 1 yd., a forward pass gives them the ball on their 44-yd. line. They make 1 yd. in two attempts. Time up at 4:25. Score, 4-0.

The last of the series of inter-class games resulted, First Class 0, Second Class 0. The class numerals of 1907 and 1908 will decorate the new football shield with the legend, "The game, 1906." The usual game between the flank and interior companies will take place on Thanksgiving day. As a result of these various contests more cadets have actually played the game this year than in any previous season. The season has been a success in this respect at least, says the football circular.

Last week the reading Club met at Mrs. Andrews's. "Emily Brontë" was the subject of the paper read. Mrs. and Miss Reim are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Kutz. Gen. and Mrs. George B. Davis are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Wesson. Miss Hawkins is a guest of Mrs. Howze.

The Thanksgiving eve hop will be the event of the week at the post. On Thanksgiving day services will be held at the cadet chapel at 9 a.m. Rev. Dr. George R. Van de Water, rector of St. Andrew's church, New York city, exchanged pulpits with Chaplain Travers last Sunday.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 27, 1906.

As the hour approaches for the Army and Navy to meet once more in "battle array," the hope of the victory for the Navy increases. The Navy has its best team for years. There is an air of confidence in its own strength coupled with a determination to win. The eyes of all Annapolis are now on Franklin Field. The B. & O. and the Pennsylvania Railroads each run excursion trains at liberal rates, and it is not so much getting to Philadelphia as securing a ticket to see the game when there. The difficulty of obtaining a ticket at Annapolis is extreme. The Navy has played its last game before the great contest—that with the Virginia Polytechnic on Saturday last. Many of the Navy's strongest men were kept out of the game, and the midshipmen's friends declared that they were not half playing; nevertheless when their opponents punted and the Navy recovered the ball and started forward with it, such was the splendid interference of the Navy that before the runner was stopped the field would be strewn with Polytechnic players that had been literally knocked off their feet by the Navy men.

Football practice at the Naval Academy this season is the most secretive that has ever been held here, not even Navy officers and midshipmen, except those directly connected with the team, being allowed near the field. It is rumored that Head Coach Paul Dashiell and Field Coach Gates have devised some plays which bring out the possibilities of the new rules in ways which other teams have not worked out. Trainer McMaster is being congratulated on the excellent condition of the members of the Navy team as the great game approaches. At present not a single regular player or leading substitute is out of the game on account of injuries. Mr. McMaster has steadfastly refused to allow players in practice or matches until they can go in without great risk, and his policy has been vindicated by the splendid condition of the team as the season approaches a close. Especial care is being taken with Captain Spencer, Douglass, Pierson, Meyer and Bernard, who but recently returned to the game, but all of them are rapidly approaching perfect condition.

Full of enthusiasm at the date of the West Point game grows nearer, the midshipmen, 700 strong, assembled yesterday afternoon and paraded through the Naval Academy Grounds, singing and shouting. Immediately after the practice of the team, the middies marched to the officers' mess building and cheered until they got a response from Professor Dashiell. Attired in football togs, Coach Dashiell mounted the window ledge and complimented the midshipmen upon their spirit and said that such backing meant lots of encouragement to the players. He assured them that every man of the team and the coaches were using every bit of their energy, and if hard work would beat the Army, the middies certainly would deserve the victory. Professor Dashiell's remarks were received with applause, and the students, taking up the songs again, visited the home of Comdr. Thomas B. Howard, secretary of the Navy Athletic Association, who looks out for the needs of the team. Passed Midshipman Douglas L. Howard, son of Commander Howard, captain last year's Navy team and who is an assistant coach this year, spoke words of encouragement for the Navy. Comdr. and Mrs. Howard also had a few words to say, and the middies cheered them to the echo.

The Navy football players went to work with great spirit on Tuesday to put on the finishing touches for the final game with the Army next Saturday. The practice was secret, as will be all the practice during the week. There will be only two more full afternoons for practice here, as the team leaves on Friday morning and the practice Thursday is likely to be short. The Navy contingent feels certain that the team will show a stronger game in every department. The fact that Syracuse defeated the Army team last week also goes to cheer the Navy team. Douglas L. Howard, captain of last season's team, saw the game at West Point Saturday, and was on the field here Tuesday afternoon to tell the midshipmen his ideas of how the Army's line could be pierced and ends circled. Jack Owsley, the Yale back of some years ago, was an addition to the coach-

ing squad. There is little doubt that the team will start the game on Saturday as it lined up against Virginia Polytechnic on Saturday. The only notable change was the substitution of Bernard for Richardson at left end.

The Navy, while not discouraged, is not at all hilarious over the score of 5 to 0 made against the eleven of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute Saturday afternoon, Nov. 25. The visitors very much surprised the local contingent by the stiffness of their defense and thorough knowledge of the game. The only score was made towards the latter part of the first half, which lasted twenty-five minutes, and the second half, of twenty minutes, was scoreless. Throughout the game the advantage in ground-gaining was undoubtedly with the midshipmen, and this, with some wind behind them, kept the ball in the Virginian's section the whole of the first half.

A blocked kick gave the midshipmen the ball on the visitor's 25-yard line, and from that point, Douglass carrying the ball in most of the plays, it was pushed along until Douglass carried it across the line. Norton missed the goal. The Navy kicked off and Virginia, by a 20-yard run and several good gains, carried the ball to midfield as time was called. Douglass and Pierson retired from the Navy line-up early in the second half, and with the advantage of the wind the visitors put up a still stiffer defense.

The larger part of the Navy's gains were made in Spencer's and Norton's punting back of punts. The visitors did not have fast ends, and the backs had a fine opportunity of getting back after receiving kicks. Bernard made several gains on forward passes, but the Navy also lost the ball twice on attempts at this play. Norton was tackled for loss on a quarterback run once, but got off for about fifteen yards on two other attempts. Norton also attempted a drop kick for a goal from the field on one occasion from the 40-yard line, but the kick fell short.

The Navy line-up was: Bernard, Boynton, L.e.; Northcroft, Leighton, l.t.; Meyer, l.g.; Slinguff, c.; Wright, r.g.; Piercol, Magruder, r.t.; Dague, r.e.; Norton, q.b.; Douglass, Harris, l.h.b.; Spencer, (c.) r.h.b.; Ingram, f.b.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 28, 1906.

The Naval Academy Y.M.C.A. was honored Sunday by the presence of Richmond Pearson Hobson, Naval Academy graduate and hero of the Merrimac incident at Santiago. Mr. Hobson was recently elected to Congress from Alabama. In his address to the Y.M.C.A., he outlined the objects of the association and gave an interesting account of its work in the past. He came to Annapolis Saturday to witness the football game, and was the guest of Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Nulton, and was induced to stay over to make the address.

Suit for \$4,000 was brought in the U.S. Circuit Court, in Baltimore, Friday by the Government for the Robert A. Keasbey Company, of New York, against the Noel Construction Company, of Baltimore, and the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, of Scranton, Pa. The suit is an outgrowth of the contract taken by the Noel Construction Company in 1903 for supplying the materials and erecting officers' quarters at the Naval Academy. The contract was to be carried out within a year and the contractor was to receive \$309,730. The Stanton concern bonded the Noel Company for \$36,459.50. The plaintiff claims that it furnished pipes, valves, radiators and other similar supplies, with the labor, for a stipulation of \$3,080.47, but that only \$1,037.97 was paid.

From the Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, Md., a pleasing little book, the author of which is William O. Stevens, instructor at the Naval Academy, has been issued under the title of "An Annapolis Alphabet," published at "Crab-Town-on-the-Bay, MDCCCETC." It presents "pictures and limericks," the illustrations being done by the author, who is an artist of some talent. The illustrations, which are caricatures on people and places, not to say things, in Annapolis, display the artist's keen sense of humor as well as his skill. Apropos of "A" is the following:

"A is for Ancestry; we  
Are wonders for Pure Pedigree,  
But could we cash in  
That blue blood in Tin  
How happy some people would be!"

Illustrative of this is a caricature of a Southern gentleman, one of the maiden ladies of Annapolis whose ancestry is beneath the ground and for these many years, and a typical darkey about town. The trio are standing in front of the city post-office near the Southgate memorial fountain. B is as follows:

"B is for Bilgers, they say  
They weren't treated fair, anyway;  
They only went in  
Just to say they had been,  
They never intended to stay."

An order was issued at the Naval Academy granting the usual leave to the midshipmen on account of Thanksgiving Day from four p.m. Wednesday until evening roll-call on Thursday. Permission was granted to all midshipmen on the first conduct grade to visit Annapolis and the officers' quarters on Wednesday afternoon and evening. There is the usual hop liberty Wednesday evening and permission to visit Annapolis on Thursday. Divine service will be held in the old armory at 9:30 on Thanksgiving Day morning by Chaplain H. H. Clark.

The apartments of Prof. and Mrs. Daniel M. Garrison, of the Naval Academy, who occupy a flat in Goldsborough row, were robbed Monday night. The thief made away with articles to the value of about \$100. The robbery has been reported to the city police, but there is no clue to the thief. It is believed the thief either entered by or reached an arm through a window.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 22, 1906.

By far the most interesting affair of the week was the reception given here this evening by Comdr. and Mrs. Charles F. Pond, at which the announcement was made of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Keith Pond, and Asst. Surg. Francis Marion Shook, at present attached to this yard. For some time the yard people have suspected that the friendship between the young couple was more than a passing incident; but so well did they keep their secret that it was not until this evening that even their most intimate friends knew of the engagement. Although Miss Pond was not to have made her debut until this winter, she has participated in much of the yard's gaiety during the past few months and is a general favorite, particularly with the younger set. Dr. Shook has been stationed at Mare Island since June last and, like his fiancée, is well known throughout the Service, so that the news of their engagement will bring best wishes and congratulations from all sides. No date has yet been set for the wedding. The home of the Ponds was most beautifully decorated for the affair. The wide porch was entirely enclosed with flags. The drawing room, dining room and den were all done in red. Mrs. Pond was assisted in receiving by Miss Pond and Miss Shook of Berkeley, a sister of Dr. Shook, while all the young ladies of the yard assisted in the dining room. A large number of invitations had been sent out.

Mrs. DeWitt Coffman, who has been visiting Mrs. Pond, has gone to Berkeley, where she contemplates remaining for some time. Just before the Boston returned to the lower bay Comdr. and Mrs. Coffman were the hosts at a dinner aboard ship, at which there were present Capt. and Mrs. Giles B. Harber, Comdr. and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood and Comdr. and Mrs. Charles F. Pond. Smilax and roses decorated the table.

Lieut. Jeremiah C. Burnett, who has been abroad with his sister, Mrs. Levell Jones, for some time, is now in San Francisco, where he is staying at the Cosmo Club. Rear Admiral and Mrs. William T. Swinburne were the honored guests on Sunday last at a luncheon, given at the Burlingame Club, by Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Martin, of San Francisco and Burlingame. The other guests present were: Major and Mrs. McKinstry, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Carolin, Miss Jennie Crocker, Miss Katrina Page-Brown, Henry T. Scott, Thomas Pillsbury and Horace Sherwin.

Capt. and Mrs. Humphreys, of Alcatraz Island, are spending



## Bailey, Banks &amp; Biddle Co.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELERS  
SILVERSMITHS, STATIONERS, NEALISTS

## Gold and Diamond Jewelry

Not less than 14-Karat Gold First-Quality Gems  
Many attractive new styles suitable for Christmas  
Gifts are described in the following twelve

## Illustrated Christmas Booklets

Booklets desired sent without charge.

Barettes, \$4.00 to \$60	Handy Pins, \$1.25 to \$48
Bangles, 6.00 to 750	Hat Pins, 1.75 to 19
Brooches, 2.00 to 110	Locketts, 6.00 to 145
Back Combs, 4.75 to 75	Watches, 25.00 to 175
Cuff Links, 3.25 to 58	Scarf Pins, 2.00 to 50
Guard Chains, 18.00 to 250	Watch Fobs, 11.00 to 56

## The Book of Precious Stones

indicates the richness of the Diamond stock and the beauty of the newest designs.

## The 1907 Year Book

catalogues the entire stock and contains many important gift suggestions in Gold and Precious Stone Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Fine China, Glass and Objects of Art.

Any booklets sent without charge.

## GOODS ON APPROVAL

Careful and varied selections will be sent for inspection, to officers of the Army and Navy.

1218-20-22 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA., PA.

a few days in San Francisco as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Brendon, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Milton E. Reed, who have been spending ten days at Piedmont since the latter's return from Southampton, where she had been visiting her father, returned to Mare Island on Friday last and are now the guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr, with whom they will remain until the sailing of the Charleston. Yesterday Mrs. Carr entertained at a bridge luncheon in honor of Mrs. Reed. A dozen of the ladies of the yard were asked in and three tables of bridge were played, the prizes being won by Mrs. Henry W. Lyon and Mrs. Benjamin P. Rittenhouse. At the luncheon which followed cosmos was used in decorating the round table, and covers were laid for Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. G. B. Harber, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. W. T. Wallace, Madame Cutts, Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Miss Patty Palmer, Mrs. Rittenhouse, Mrs. H. O. Gearing, Miss Charlotte Gearing, Mrs. Frank Anderson and Mrs. Carr. Comdr. and Mrs. Carr also entertained quite informally at dinner recently, their guests being Med. Insp. and Mrs. Frank Anderson and Lieut. Comdr. John H. Leonard of the Buffalo.

Comdr. Henry C. Gearing, head of the equipment department of the yard, left on Monday last for Portland, where he went in connection with the wireless stations being established along the northern coast by the Mare Island authorities. He was accompanied by his son, Wallace Gearing. Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Gove, who are staying in San Francisco until the Milwaukee, of which the former is to be the commanding officer, is commissioned, have been spending the week-end in Ross Valley as the guests of Henry E. Botkin. Miss Stella McCalla, who has been spending the past week with her sister, Miss Lillie McCalla, in San Francisco, left yesterday for her home in Santa Barbara. Mrs. Henry W. Lyon was the hostess at a large tea this afternoon, and the house was thronged with callers.

The Charleston was placed in the drydock on Tuesday last and will not be released before the end of the week. Consequently the regular Wednesday afternoon hop was abandoned. No ship ever came to Mare Island aboard which there was as much entertaining done as by the officers of this vessel. The Charleston is to leave Friday, Nov. 30, and it is expected that Rear Admiral Swinburne will transfer his flag to her from the Chicago on Dec. 1. On Saturday evening next the officers of the yard will entertain at a large hop, given for the Charleston's officers. A number of officers from the other ships of the Pacific Squadron, now lying in San Francisco bay, are expected.

The transport Buffalo, upon which the navy yard forces have recently concluded a most extensive overhauling, including the installation of four new boilers built for her at this yard, was placed in commission on Saturday, the 17th, the officers and crew of the Lawton being transferred to her. At the same time the latter vessel was placed out of commission. The Buffalo is to be used as a naval transport between this yard and the Philippines. She will probably leave here shortly before the holidays, although her full crew has not yet been made up, it being about one hundred men short of the regular complement. Orders have been received to hold surveys on the Lawton to determine whether the ship is in sufficiently good condition to warrant the manufacture of new boilers for her, as those which have been in use are completely worn out.

## FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Nov. 22, 1906.

Nearly a month has passed since the 21st Infantry arrived at this post from the Philippine Islands and the officers and their families, as well as the various organizations, once more find themselves in a settled condition. The recollections of the disadvantages and privations incident to a term of foreign service are rapidly receding before the enjoyment of the advantages and blessings so abundant over here in God's good country.

Fort Logan may well be regarded as one of the most desirable posts in the country. It is a regimental post, and all the organizations of the 21st are stationed here. It is situated only about eight or ten miles from Denver, with ample accommodations for reaching that beautiful, thriving city by means of five and six trains a day. The officers' quarters, forming a semi-circle, are commodious and are supplied with all modern conveniences. A large modern post exchange building offers to the enlisted men the advantages of a well equipped gymnasium, bowling alley, shower and tub baths, library and reading room, and Y.M.C.A. rooms.

Owing to the sudden change from the heat of the tropics to the snow and ice of Colorado, this climate has been found rather trying and as a result not a few are suffering from severe colds, but, no doubt, we will soon learn to appreciate this clear, pure atmosphere, some five thousand feet above the level of the sea.

Considerable inconvenience has been experienced, and heavy expenses have been incurred by the members of the regiment in getting settled this time, owing to the fact that nearly all their personal and household effects were almost completely ruined by being left over night in a drenching rain on the wharf at Marietta. A board of officers, consisting of Lieut. Col. A. A. Augur, Major L. J. Hearn and Lieut. C. McLoughlin, was appointed for the purpose of determining the extent of the damage done, to fix the responsibility, and to prepare a report which will furnish a basis for further action. If the "square deal" idea is going to be carried out in this particular case, there can be no doubt that ample compensation will be made for the losses sustained.

Several meetings have been held by the officers of the

regiment for the purpose of discussing the advisability of organizing an officers' mess. Such an organization has now been completed, and a committee has been appointed to purchase a mess outfit and to make arrangements for the first regimental dinner. The constitution requires that a regimental dinner be held once a month, provided there are not less than thirty officers present at the post, and that attendance at these dinners shall be obligatory.

A social club has been organized among the enlisted men of the garrison and their first hop was given at the post hall on Wednesday evening. The attendance was unusually large and a most enjoyable time was reported.

An informal hop was given by the officers and ladies of the garrison in the post hall on Monday evening. Several ladies of the garrison have gone to Denver this afternoon to attend a tea given by Mrs. Seranton in honor of Mrs. Morrow, who leaves next Monday for San Francisco, whence she expects to sail Dec. 5 for the Philippines. Mrs. Morrow accompanies her son, Major Henry M. Morrow, who will be stationed at Manila.

The 21st Infantry Y.M.C.A. gave a banquet in the Savoy hotel, Denver, last Saturday evening. Judging from the reports of those who were its attendance, the affair must have been a most enjoyable one. The banquet room was crowded with soldiers in uniform. H. L. Ritter presided, and introduced F. L. Starrett, secretary of the Denver organization, who told of the great interest given the work in Denver by the prospects of a new building and enthusiastic support. He heartily welcomed the soldiers and invited them to make full use of the Y.M.C.A. privileges when in the city.

Chaplain James Ossewaarde, of the 21st Infantry, made the response. He said, the Denver Republican reports, that the boys were glad to get back from sunny Samar, "where the chickens have to be fed cracked ice to keep them from laying hard-boiled eggs." He said the 21st was especially glad to be located at Fort Logan, and they appreciated the hand of sympathy extended them from Denver. The Y.M.C.A. organization has been steadily growing in favor with Army men, and that it would continue to do so. Clayton Dye, one of the Infantry men, made a humorous address, telling in Army slang of "Sid Trips in the Philippines."

Major George Palmer 21st Inf., has been summoned before a retiring board, consisting of Colonel McCauley, Colonel Augur, Major Morris and Lieutenant Colonel Davis. Major Palmer was appointed to the Military Academy from Wisconsin in 1872, and was awarded his first commission with the 24th Infantry in 1876. He has been a major in the 21st since 1902. Major Lawrence J. Hearn and Major H. Leonhauser have been on sick report since the arrival of the regiment at Fort Logan. Major Leonhauser has been granted a sick leave for several months. Lieutenant Hartz received a sick message on Sunday afternoon informing him of the serious illness of his mother, and started for his home in New York immediately, but before he had left the city of Denver, a second message was received stating that his mother had died. Capt. T. W. Moore, who has been granted leave for six months, expects to leave for New York the beginning of next month. Mrs. Herr, wife of Lieutenant Herr, 21st Inf., left a few weeks ago to be gone several months, to visit her former home near Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Hearn, Mrs. Parmerter and Mrs. Ossewaarde joined their husbands at Fort Logan soon after the arrival of the regiment. Mrs. Wahl and her two children are at present visiting Mrs. Wahl's parents in New Orleans, and expect to come to Fort Logan about the holidays. Lieut. Walter B. McCaskey has been detailed as officer in charge of the post exchange. Lieutenant Dabney has been granted short leave for visit to his former home in Texas, and it is rumored that he is now on his return trip to Fort Logan accompanied by his bride.

## FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., Nov. 26, 1906.

The social season is again in full swing with the usual interchange of teas, receptions, card parties, etc., between the garrison and the inhabitants of Little Rock. Mrs. Corey entertained at cards last week, the guests from town being Mrs. George Rose, Mrs. Farrell, Mrs. Dowdy, Mrs. Leigh and Miss Dowdy. The prize was captured by Mrs. Nolan. The officers of the post also dropped in to join the party in time to enjoy a pleasant hour with the ladies.

Col. and Mrs. Alfred C. Sharpe have returned to their home at Fort Roots, and have resumed their places in the social doings at the post. The Thursday-at-homes, which were instituted by Mrs. Sharpe last winter, have been continued and prove most pleasant. Mrs. Sharpe was hostess on Nov. 15 and Mrs. Dennis Nolan on Nov. 22. Lieut. Robert Morrison has returned from Wilmington, Del., where he was called by the illness of his father, who died shortly after Lieutenant Morrison's arrival home. Col. and Mrs. Sharpe have been the guests of honor at several pretty affairs during the week. Capt. and Mrs. Nolan entertained at dinner on Monday evening, and Mrs. M. C. Corey at luncheon on Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Corey entertained with a stag dinner in honor of Lieut. D. B. Lawton last week, prior to Lieutenant Lawton's departure from the post. Lieut. and Mrs. Corey entertained at cards in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Nolan on Friday. The prizes were won by Mesdames Nolan and Gilbert Leigh.

Col. and Mrs. A. C. Sharpe entertained at dinner Saturday night in honor of Capt. and Mrs. D. E. Nolan and Dr. E. H. Porter. On the same evening Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Weeks entertained in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Crawford of Little Rock. Mrs. Crawford is the daughter of the late Col. Logan H. Roots, for whom the post was named. Major and Mrs. R. W. Dowdy gave a delightful card party on Friday evening at their home in Little Rock. Several of the post people were present and Mrs. Corey carried off the prize.

Mrs. Smither, wife of Major R. G. Smither, has returned from California, where she was called by the sudden illness of her mother. Mrs. Ball, wife of Lieut. L. R. Ball, 13th Cav., is visiting her parents, Major and Mrs. Smither, preparatory to going to Florida, where Lieutenant Ball has been detailed to duty as military professor at East Florida Military Institute.

The Good Roads Association of Arkansas gave a banquet at the Gleason hotel on Wednesday night, at which most of the officers of the post were guests. Among the speakers were U.S. Senator Clark and Col. A. C. Sharpe. Colonel Sharpe's subject was "The educational influence of good roads."

The monthly rifle competition came off successfully on the 16th, Co. F, 30th Inf., carrying off the honors. Captain Shaw, commanding Co. F, has gone on a bear hunt in the northern hills of the State; everyone is expecting him to bring home something handsome for Thanksgiving dinner.

Capt. George T. Summerlin was a recent visitor at the post. The Rev. Mr. Cochran, of the neighboring town of Argenta, has called the attention of the authorities to a statute of Arkansas which makes baseball playing on Sunday a misdemeanor. He protests against the local (civilian) teams being allowed to play with the soldiers on the post diamond. As the season is over, it will not effect the present garrison peacocks, but is unpleasant for those who come here in future. The Sunday games have been conducted in a most orderly manner and have afforded a very innocent and enjoyable diversion for the men.

The winter course of gymnasium work began on the 19th under Lieut. Hilden Olin as director. Lieut. Robert Morrison, his assistant, has gone East, having been summoned by wire to the bedside of his sick father.

Cards are out for a large reception to be given by the ladies of the garrison at the beautiful new post exchange building. Over one hundred invitations have gone out. The delightful autumn days and moonlight nights make these affairs at the post very popular, and also enable the post people to return in some measure the many courtesies showered upon them by the hospitable people of Little Rock.

The interest in the last ball game between the soldiers and the Argenta team was great, though the visiting team went away victorious. The score was 5 to 4 in favor of Argenta.

Capt. George Summerlin, formerly of the 5th Cavalry, who

has resigned from the Service, visited Fort Roots last week while en route to Oklahoma City, Okla.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Whitfield have returned from Georgia and are the guests of Mrs. Chester M. Butler. Mrs. John M. Rose gave a large card party in honor of Mrs. Whitfield last Friday. Mrs. Chester M. Butler gave a luncheon bridge on Thursday in honor of Mrs. George Leslie Meyers, of Memphis, Tenn. The decorative effects were beautifully developed in white and gold chrysanthemums and handsome table appointments. Those present were Mrs. Butler, Mrs. G. L. Meyers, Mrs. Robert Whitfield, the Misses Butler, Mrs. Alfred C. Sharpe, Mrs. G. Rainey Williams, Mrs. William Ayres Cook, Mrs. E. B. Kinsworthy, Mrs. Fred Harger, Mrs. William G. Whipple, Mrs. J. P. Boyle, Mrs. John McLure, Mrs. G. M. D. Cortrell, Mrs. Thomas Lafferty, Mrs. F. S. French, Mrs. R. E. Douglas. The two best scores at bridge were made by Mesdames Meyers and French. Major and Mrs. W. P. Stone, formerly of this city, have located for the winter at Fort Moultrie, S.C.

## FORT OMAHA.

Fort Omaha, Neb., Nov. 21, 1906.

Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, the commanding officer of Fort Omaha, has returned from service with the expedition to round up the Utes and from all reports has had a fine time. He was accompanied by Capt. W. H. Oury and Lieut. O. B. Grimm, all of the Signal Corps. The command started from this post early in the Ute trouble and has been in the field since that time, and from other sources it was learned that Captain Wildman "made good," as he always does, and in one instance led forty miles of buzzer line, arriving at their destination two hours before the Cavalry had gotten in.

This post is commencing to have a finished look, but there is a good deal of work yet to be completed. The terrace on which stand the officers' quarters has been leveled as far as the hospital, while the one gap in the artificial stone pavement is now being closed. This will do away with wearing rubber boots in going to and from the hospital in wet weather.

Lieut. L. P. Butler gave an enjoyable party to a few guests last evening, in which good music, recitations and a chafing dish, seemed to give general satisfaction.

We are waiting patiently for the waiting room for the electric cars, which still seems to await the move of some one who does not move rapidly. It is very disagreeable to have to wait in the snow and cold.

Capt. O. A. Nesmith has been acting post commander during the absence of Captain Wildman, and as quartermaster and commissary also, has his hands full.

Capt. Mack K. Cunningham has been detailed in charge of the school and with his well known energy will make a success of it. To an outsider, and even to some Army people, it is not generally known just what work is done at a post of this kind. The branches taught are many, while the practical teaching in regard to electricity, motors, signaling night and day, wigwagging, lanterns, rockets and bombs, is so conducted that the Signal Corps may offer to the Army a body of educated and skillful men, who are practiced in the duties of reconnaissance, in making condensed reports; skilled also in the art of cryptography, drilled in the use of the arms, so educated that each man of the Signal Corps may be able to transmit any simple message in a common code or to send communications entrusted to him. The Signal Corps men are constantly being instructed in the practical work of the corps, so they can turn out fully equipped for severe field service in a very few hours.

The duty of the commanding officer of a Signal Corps detachment in the field is no sinecure for he has to gather knowledge of the country, their position, intentions, roughly map out the contour of the country with its roads, trails, springs, water-courses and facilities for supplying troops. From several communicating peaks an extent of country can be kept under observation by a small detachment and a signal station near a camp affords a better guaranty for its safety than can otherwise be had. These and a thousand other employments of a signal party will suggest themselves to an intelligent officer and the corps is indeed the eyes and ears of the Army, working night and day, enduring such toil and making such sacrifices as seldom get to the public ears.

## FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., Nov. 20, 1906.

Major W. P. Richardson, senior officer of the Alaska Road Commission, is in Seattle from Skagway, and will leave soon for a trip to the East. Major Richardson spent the summer in the interior of Alaska, superintending the road work there.

Lieut. Col. W. A. Glasford, Sig. Corps, left for Alaska the first of the week to supervise the laying of a cable in that district. Major G. Y. Bartlett spent the first of the week in Seattle. Lieut. K. O. Masteller goes to Seattle to be a witness in the trial of the Post Townsend merchants who had bought Government property from the soldiers.

Miss Chlorise Elliott entertained with a birthday party on Saturday. The children from the post, who enjoyed it to the utmost, were Miss Helen Olmstead, Miss Gladys Easterbrook, Peter Reider, Winifred, William and Arthur Easterbrook.

The severe floods that are still raging in this State prevent the arrival of any mail from the East, and make service at this post seem as if we were doing foreign duty.

Mrs. Broocher, wife of the master electrician, is the proud mother of a baby girl, born on Saturday night.

The U.S. revenue cutter Thetis, Captain Hamlin commanding, arrived at this post on Saturday, after a nine months' cruise in the Arctic Ocean, where they were originally sent to relieve the whalers. On Saturday night the officers on board entertained with an elegant dinner. Their guests were: Captain Henderson and Lieutenant Low, of the U.S. revenue cutter Arcada, and Captains Reeder and Newton, Lieutenants Rorebeck and Burt, of Worden. The captain of the Thetis expected to receive orders here for shore duty, but instead was ordered to start on a search for a schooner that disappeared a month ago, and was last seen at the mouth of the Columbia River.

Col. Sydney W. Taylor has returned from a brief leave. Mrs. George F. Bartlett has joined her husband, Major Bartlett, who is in command of Fort Flagler.

The canteen officer has installed a basketball outfit in the canteen, which is in high favor and affords much amusement for the soldiers on these long evenings.

Miss Helen Mastinggill, of Denver, Colo., arrived on Monday to spend the remainder of the winter with her sister, Mrs. Harry Newton. Mrs. Sydney W. Taylor and the Misses Taylor arrived on Monday. It is the first time in months that the commanding officer's family has included any ladies at all, and they are receiving a most cordial welcome.

## FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Nov. 24, 1906.

Mrs. Allen Macy Smith, wife of Major Smith, entertained a large company of her friends last Thursday afternoon at a bridge tea at the post hall. The affair was the largest afternoon event ever given at the post and the most elaborately arranged. The hall was brilliantly lighted and made homelike with numerous divans, couches and handsome rugs, and the military trappings added to its appearance. Seventeen tables were filled with players, and prizes were won by Mrs. W. H. Point, Mrs. Farnum, Miss Winnifred Wood, of Cheyenne, and Mrs. M. S. Woodward. Following the game tea was served, and at this time the ladies were joined by the officers who assisted in serving. Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Edward P. Pendleton poured and Mrs. Hector D. Lane served ices, while Mrs. Mason presided over the punch table. Assisting these ladies were Miss Carley, Miss Clara Thompson of Portland, and Miss Della Janet Richards.

Invitations have been issued for the first hop of the winter, which will be given at the post hall on the evening of Friday, Nov. 30. Capt. John F. Madden and Major Robert L. Hirst have both returned from Denver, where they have been for some time. Mrs. Frank T. Hines left Wednesday of the past week for Fort Monroe to join Lieutenant Hines.



## Sterling Silver Gold and Silver Plate

In  
Table Wares,  
Fancy Pieces and  
Toilet Articles.

## The Meriden Company Silversmiths

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., Successor

218 Fifth Ave., Cor. 26th St.  
Madison Square

Entrance also at Broadway and 26th St.

### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Nov. 23, 1906.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, returned to El Paso this week from a visit to Chihuahua, Mexico, where the General's brother has been American consul for several years. Lieut. Col. L. A. Lovering, I.G. Dept., from San Antonio, spent several days at the post last week on an annual tour of inspection and was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Robert Hoyt, 25th Inf.

A blizzard came from the North Sunday night, Nov. 18, and left eight inches of snow on the level.

Capt. David Baker, Med. Dept., post surgeon, left last week for a tour of duty in Cuba. Mrs. Baker and children remained at the post.

At last the much talked of and long waited for street car line from El Paso to this post has been finished and the event was celebrated Friday. The first car over the line was filled with a merry party who attended the Woman's Federation of Clubs in the city this week, and who visited the post among the other points of interest. Now that the cars connect the post and city many visitors are expected at the garrison. Heretofore it was almost half a day's journey.

Fifteen soldiers from the battalion of the 25th Infantry stationed at this post left this week for Fort Reno, Okla., and with them as a basis the three companies of the regiment that were discharged will be recruited to their full quota of men. Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A., accompanied by his aide, Lieut. Richard P. Rifenberck, 29th Inf., passed through El Paso this week on their way to Denver.

The Social Club of El Paso was entertained at the post hall Friday night at a very pleasant hop tendered them by Major and Mrs. J. M. T. Partello, Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Albright, Capt. and Mrs. Hiram M. Powell, Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Bates, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur L. Bump and Lieut. John B. Corby, Walter C. Short, Charles O. Schudt and Joseph A. Marmon. The guests from El Paso came out in a special car. After the hop a delightful supper was served which added to the enjoyment of the evening. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. R. W. Hoyt, Col. and Mrs. Stevens T. Norvell, Capt. and Mrs. John E. Hunt, Capt. and Mrs. Marcus D. Cronin, Lieut. and Mrs. Seelye A. Wallen, Miss Partello, Miss Porter. The guests from El Paso were Dr. and Mrs. E. C. French, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Snyder, Mrs. H. J. Price, wife of Captain Price, 2d Inf., the Misses Rogers, Foster, Werne, Dailey, Crombie, Shields, Messrs. Beers, Rankin, Charles Longmeyer, Sample, Hughes and Crombie.

Helen Price, the charming little daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Harrison J. Price, 2d Inf., gave a delightful children's party this week at the home of her grandmother in El Paso, where the little lady is visiting while her father is in the Philippines.

### FORT MCINTOSH.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, Nov. 27, 1906.

Mrs. Harbold, wife of Lieut. R. P. Harbold, was sick for a few days this week. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. John Tucker Halsell, of Laredo, entertained at cards. Assisted by Misses Derby, Lilly and Nicholson, she received a large concourse of guests from both town and garrison. Tables and score cards were decorated in water color sketches with suggestions of the approaching Thanksgiving day. High five was played and a most elaborate and delicious luncheon was served, the suggestion of Thanksgiving being carried out in the courses. Each guest received a small toy turkey as a souvenir.

On Wednesday evening the enlisted men of the post gave a very pleasant hop at the ball in the garrison. Many town friends were among the guests. A Mexican orchestra played for the occasion. Refreshments, consisting of sandwiches, cake, and punch, were served.

Lieut. Henry A. Wiegstein and his bride arrived Saturday evening after a wedding trip spent in the East. They were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Harbold until their own quarters were in readiness. On Monday a genuine "norther" struck the post and this part of the country in general. It proved a revelation of really cold weather to the residents of the garrison and the quartermaster was kept busy having stoves put up. Lieut. Elery Farmer, of Fort Sam Houston, was the guest of Lieut. James Blith Wednesday and Thursday. He was best man at the Barlow-Cogley wedding on Thursday. Capt. Marshall Childs is on duty again after being on sick report for some weeks.

The Lechusa Club, of Laredo, extended an invitation to the officers and ladies of the garrison to partake of its hospitality on Wednesday night. Those who went from the post were Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Miss Lewis, Miss Florence Brown and Lieutenants Blith and Elser. Dr. and Mrs. Brown entertained at dinner on Thursday evening, having for guest of honor Lieut. Elery Farmer.

A football team is being organized here. Some time during the month of December it is planned to have a game at San Antonio, the 26th Infantry of Fort Sam Houston furnishing the opposing team.

A number of enlisted men in the companies stationed here will proceed at once to Fort Reno, Okla., to help fill in the ranks of the deserted companies at that place. Captain Childs will accompany the troops.

### FORT DUCHESNE.

Fort Duchesne, Utah, Nov. 24, 1906.

The post schools began the first of the month. Captain Scales is instructor in all subjects except hygiene, which has been assigned to Lieut. G. H. Scott.

Capt. and Mrs. Straat, Lieut. and Mrs. Saunders, Lieutenants Oswald and Spurcin, of the 29th Infantry, and Lieutenant Quakmeyer, of the 5th Cavalry, are the latest arrivals at the post, due to change of troops. Lieut. Col. C. W. Mason, 29th Inf., remains in command, much to the delight of everybody. Lieutenant Crowne has reported as adjutant.

Veterinarian Lawrence, 5th Cav., said to be one of the best counsels in the West, has left Fort Wingate, his new sta-

tion. Lieutenant Rothwell expects to leave soon to spend the holidays in "God's country." Captain Allen, 29th Inf., is here surveying the post.

The officers' hop a few evenings ago will be followed by a masquerade ball on Thanksgiving night, given by the Hospital Corps detachment.

The post exchange, under the able management of Lieutenant Spurgin, has all the delicacies of the season, even though a seventy-five mile haul through snow and ice is necessary to get things to the post from the railroad.

### BORN.

BRACKETT.—To the wife of 1st Lieut. William Brackett, U.S.M.C., at Portsmouth, Va., a son.

EDMONSTONE.—At Fort Keogh, Mont., Nov. 18, 1906, to the wife of George S. Edmonstone, C.E., daughter of the late Major Adam Kramer, a daughter, Annie.

GROTE.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 17, 1906, a son, to the wife of Capt. William F. Grote, 18th U.S. Inf.

KIMBROUGH.—At Griffin, Ga., Nov. 25, 1906, to the wife of Lieut. J. M. Kimbrough, 27th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Sara.

PEACE.—At Manila, P.I., Nov. 8, 1906, to the wife of Lieut. Willis G. Peace, Art. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter.

WALLING.—At the navy yard, N.Y., on Nov. 23, 1906, to Comdr. and Mrs. B. G. Walling, a daughter.

WILEY.—Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 25, 1906, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. Noble J. Wiley, 5th U.S. Inf.

### MARRIED.

BARLOW—COGLEY.—At Laredo, Texas, Nov. 22, 1906, Lieut. Stephen Morris Barlow, 26th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mabel Angelyn Cogley.

BINFORD—McALISTER.—At Logan, Utah, Nov. 21, 1906, Lieut. Robert J. Binford, 20th Inf., and Miss Venna McAlister.

DABNEY—CRADDOCK.—At Willsboro, Texas, Nov. 17, 1906, 1st Lieut. Ward Dabney, 21st U.S. Inf., and Miss Amy Craddock.

ROUSE—SHAKESPEARE.—At Wilmington, Del., Mr. John Delos Rouse to Mrs. Blanche Wainwright Shakespeare, sister of Lieut. John Drayton Wainwright, U.S.N.

RUTHERFORD—WOLFF.—At Havana, Cuba, Nov. 21, 1906, Lieut. Allan Rutherford, 5th U.S. Inf., and Marjorie Burch Wolff.

STOLTZENBERG—SPEAR.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 24, 1906, Miss Bertha van Covenhoven Spear, daughter of Med. Dir. John C. Spear, U.S.N., to Mr. Joseph H. Stoltzenberg.

### DIED.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly at Saratoga, N.Y., Oct. 18, 1906, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Allen, Sarah Clitz Anderson, wife of the late Gen. Robert H. Anderson, U.S.A., and mother of the late Capt. R. H. Anderson, 9th U.S. Inf. Interment at Bonaventure, Savannah, Ga., Oct. 23.

BAIRD.—At Asheville, N.C., Nov. 28, 1906, Brig. Gen. George W. Baird, U.S.A., retired.

BURCH.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 25, 1906, Mr. H. C. Burch, proprietor of Ebbitt House, and father of the wife of Capt. K. J. Hampton, U.S.A.

CAHOON.—At New Rochelle, N.Y., Nov. 26, 1906, Katherine G. Cahoon, youngest daughter of Ensign James B. Cahoon, U.S.N., and Mary Perkins Cahoon, aged five years and nine months.

CLINE.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 30, 1906, Mrs. Leonora Cline, widow of the late Chief Engr. Hugh H. Cline, U.S.N.

DYER.—At Providence, R.I., Nov. 29, 1906, Hon. Eliza Dyer, Mayor of Providence, former Governor of Rhode Island, and father of Col. George R. Dyer, 12th Regiment, N.G.N.Y.

GARRETT.—At sea, Nov. 21, 1906, Lieut. Comdr. Leroy M. Garrett, U.S.N.

HOWLAND.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 19, 1906, Marcus Howland, chief clerk in the office of the Depot Quartermaster, at Washington, and for close on fifty years a thoroughly tried and faithful employee in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army.

HUNT.—At Dexter, N.M., Nov. 20, 1906, of pneumonia, Lewis C. Hunt, eldest son of the late Gen. Lewis Cass Hunt, and brother of Capt. Henry J. Hunt, Q.M., 17th Inf.

JONES.—At Convent Sacred Heart, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich., Sept. 22, 1906, Margaret, daughter of Major and Mrs. Frank Beall Jones, 9th U.S. Inf.

KOCHERSPERGER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 25, 1906, Mr. Clayton H. Kochersperger, brother of Capt. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 2d U.S. Cav.

MALE.—At New York city, Nov. 25, 1906, Brevet Major William H. Male, formerly lieutenant, U.S.A., who was discharged Sept. 15, 1870.

MARKLAND.—At Elks Home, Maysville, Ky., Nov. 25, 1906, Major Matthew Markland, U.S.A., retired.

PLATT.—Suddenly at her home, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Nov. 17, 1906, Susan Frances Sherwood, wife of Mr. John I. Platt, and mother of the wife of Lieut. G. Arthur Hadsell, 19th U.S. Inf.

TAYLOR.—At Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Nov. 16, 1906, Hudson Taylor, uncle of Major Frank Taylor, U.S.A., the late Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, U.S.N., Col. Morgan Taylor, and of Mrs. Robley D. Evans, wife of Admiral Evans.

TRITTE.—At St. Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 19, 1906, Frederick A. Tritte, former Governor of Arizona, and father-in-law of Col. E. J. Spencer, of St. Louis, who resigned from the Army as a lieutenant of Engineers in 1890.

WILLIAMS.—At Charleston, S.C., on Nov. 20, 1906, Ferdinand, daughter of Sarah Rutledge, and of the late Lieut. Ferdinand Williams, C.E., U.S.A.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

The annual sessions of the National Guard Association of the State of Pennsylvania will be held at Franklin, Pa., on Friday and Saturday of next week, Dec. 7 and 8. The selection of Franklin for the sessions was made owing to the invitation of Major Gen. Charles Miller, N.G.P., retired, whose home is there and who has planned an interesting and entertaining time for the members. The accredited delegates will be furnished transportation by the State, but Pullman car rates will have to be paid personally. It is expected on Friday the session will be called to order at two o'clock. Papers will be read as follows: "The Work of the Quartermaster's Department," by Major Chauncey B. Baker, U.S.A.; "The Work of the Commissary Department," by Major W. H. Hart, U.S.A.; "The Manassas Maneuvers of 1904," by Col. William G. Price, 3d Inf., N.G.P. Among the most important matters to be acted upon is the proposed law to prohibit the wearing of the uniform of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard by unauthorized persons. Twice have bills been offered in Congress covering this ground, but neither saw daylight, after the committee reference. At the last session General Morrill was the sponsor in reoffering the same act that Representative Young presented at a previous session. The only time the bill was allowed to look around for a friend was when the Sons of Veterans, who had just been successful in having passed an act prohibiting the unauthorized wearing of any part of their insignia, had the Uniform Bill hauled out and an amendment tacked thereto, excepting their organizations from its exclusion. The very recent insults to the men of the National Services, by proprietors of hotels, places of amusement, etc., have brought the uniform question to the front. If the uniform is forbidden to any persons outside the Services it will certainly increase the respect for its wearers.

The parsimony which leads our opulent Uncle Sam to sell to the highest bidder thousands of uniforms and tons of equip-



DETROIT PARIS

ESTABLISHED 1872

## Holiday Gifts

The 1907 Wright, Kay Hand-Book sent on request, is a neat little volume, handsomely illustrated, especially designed to aid out-of-town customers in the selection of

### DIAMOND JEWELRY GOLD JEWELRY SILVERWARE LEATHER GOODS

The articles listed cover a wide and comprehensive range of prices and include many suggestions for inexpensive gifts, as well as those more elaborate in character. Goods will be sent for examination and inspection upon the receipt of satisfactory Bank or Commercial references.

## Wright, Kay & Co.

IMPORTERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS,  
GOLDSMITHS, SILVERSMITHS

DETROIT: 140-144 Woodward Avenue  
PARIS: 24-26 Rue des Petits Hotels

ments is directly responsible for the present condition. The clothing thus sold to dealers is quickly resold to teamsters, laborers and others who find it cheap and serviceable. If this practice was stopped very quickly we would see the men in the Service proud of their uniform and showing their pride in their manner of wearing it. Then will the hotels and places of amusement gladly hold out the hand of welcome instead of the ban of refusal.

Two of the regiments of the 1st Brigade are not getting much use of their armories at the present time. The alterations, to increase the size of the armory, have almost put a stop to drill in the 3d Infantry. The dirt and dust are not a preservative of military clothing and equipments. The 2d Infantry, having a great big armory and a great big mortgage, has to hustle for money to pay the interest. The regiment has rented the drill floor to parties maintaining a roller skating rink for daytime all of the week and for two nights in each week.

Capt. H. Melvin Allen, Co. A, 4th Inf., N.G.P., stationed at Reading, in his return of the rifle practice of his company for the season of 1906, shows a remarkable increase in the average per cent. over the previous year. In 1906 the figures show 99.74, as against 76.49 in 1905. Every man qualified in 1906. There are thirty-nine marksmen and sixteen first class men. In 1905 there were twenty marksmen, twenty-nine first class men, and six second class men. In revolver practice Lieutenant Keetner leads with seventy-two; Captain Allen, sixty-six, and Lieutenant Lengel, sixty-two.

Two officers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania were closely scanning one of the inspection reports by Army officers for the current year, the other the announcement of the spring inspections for next year, beginning in the latter part of January. Said the first officer: "see that the Army officers will again be with us." Second officer: "Not far long!" Everybody: "Tee-Hee!" P. L. W.

### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The annual Thanksgiving eve review of the 47th N.Y., Brevet Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, colonel commanding, was held at the armory Nov. 28, Gen. James McLeer being the reviewing officer. The latter was accompanied by six of his staff. For the review the regiment was divided into three battalions, commanded respectively by Lieut. Colonel Barthman and Majors Jackson and Baldwin. While the regiment made a creditable appearance, it has done much better in the past in smoothness of formations and precision in the manual. The men were fairly steady and in the passage the companies went past with excellent fronts and distances. The regimental parade was under Lieut. Colonel Barthman, the formation being in two battalions. In forming line a great deal of dressing was necessary to rectify the alignment. At the conclusion of the ceremony medals for long service were presented to a number of members, General McLeer making appropriate remarks. Co. K, Captain Maxfield, was ordered to the front, and presented with a trophy for the best armory shooting record last season, and also with the prize for attendance at drills. Then Capt. P. H. Hobby, on behalf of the officers of the regiment, presented General Eddy with a handsome picture of himself as a token of their esteem. Captain Hobby, in the course of his remarks, referred to the efficient and able manner in which General Eddy had performed his duty for thirty-one years as a member of the 47th, from private to colonel, and also stated that the token was an earnest expression of the loyalty and admiration of the officers. General Eddy, who was taken by surprise, thanked the officers for their kindly tribute, and stated that he lacked words to express the appreciation he felt. Dancing followed the military exercises and the reviewing officer and staff and special guests were enjoyably entertained by the officers. Colonel Morris, of the 9th, and Colonel Stokes, of the 23d Regiment, were among the guests. Co. A, Capt. J. B. Christoffel, had sixty-three members out of sixty-five on roll, and has the best record of attendance for October last, with 85 per cent., and for November it has had 90 per cent. present.

A review of the 9th N.Y., Col. William F. Morris, will be held in the armory on Friday night, Dec. 14. First Lieut. George F. Tighe, of Co. G, has been elected captain, vice Willcocks. He has been connected with the military since 1891, and during the war with Spain served in the 22d N.Y. Volunteers.

The State military board of Michigan has appointed a committee, consisting of Adjutant General McGurkin, Inspector General Wagner, Brigade Commander Harrah, Inspector of Rifle Practice Boer and Commander Standsch, of the Naval Militia, to inspect and decide upon one of three sites offered for a rifle range near Detroit. Funds for purchasing are available.

During December of this year the companies of the 4th N. J., Colonel Brensinger, will devote their time to armory rifle practice instead of to company drills.

Capt. John B. Black, 1st Inf., of Colorado, is authorized to attend a course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort Logan, Colo.

An enthusiastic meeting of ex-members of the 22d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., interested in the formation of the Defendand



Are you a Home-Maker?

## The COLLECTOR'S MANUAL

By N. HUDSON MOORE  
Author of "The Old China Book."

A guide for collectors and lovers of antiques. Covers such topics as Old Glass Bases and Copper, English Pottery and Porcelain, besides many items of furniture, beds, chairs, sideboards, tables, etc. Gives information by which the collector may select what is good, and detect the fraudulent. The illustrations are surprisingly numerous and fine. The chapter on "Cottage Ornaments" has never been treated before.

336 Illustrations Cloth, 4to, Gilt Top, Boxed, Net \$5.00. Postpaid, \$5.45.

## A MARVEL OF BOOK MAKING

Send for circular. "BOOKS FOR HOME-MAKERS."

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY

327 4th Avenue, New York

Association, was held on Nov. 26. Ex-Col. John T. Camp was elected president; ex-Capt. W. P. Smith, first vice-president; C. S. Halsted, second vice-president; ex-Major George F. Demarest, secretary, and Col. N. B. Thurston, treasurer.

Colonel Austen, of the 13th N.Y., has tendered a review of his regiment to George Washington Post, G.A.R., for Friday evening, Dec. 28.

Squadron A, of New York, under command of Major O. B. Bridgman, was reviewed in its armory on the night of Nov. 26 by Adj. Gen. Nelson H. Henry. The inadequacy of the riding ring for drill purposes, owing to its smallness, was very plainly demonstrated when all three troops were assembled. The squadron consists of three troops, each composed of seventy-five men, in addition to the staff, non-commissioned staff and Hospital Corps, but, owing to the limited space in the armory, each of the three troops was reduced for the squadron drill to twenty-four enlisted men, exclusive of first and guidon sergeants. Even with this reduction there was not sufficient room, and the men were too crowded. The squadron made only a fair display, although with better facilities it could do much better. There were some defects that could be remedied which the smallness of the ring is not responsible for, and notably unsteadiness at attention. During evening parade, under Captain Barry, which was discontinued, a number of troopers, especially in the rear rank, showed great unsteadiness, turning heads and gazing in different directions. The other events on the program were a mounted review of the squadron, under Major Bridgman, by General Henry, who was accompanied by Col. H. K. Bird, and C. H. Sherrill, and Major A. R. Whitney, of the Governor's staff; a squadron drill, under Major Bridgman; an extended order and skirmish drill by a detail from Troop 1, under Captain Smith; a mounted troop drill by a detail from Troop 2, under Captain Judson, and mounted exercises and drill by a detail from Troop 3, under Lieutenant Wright. These last two exhibitions were decidedly the best of the evening. Among the special guests present were Mrs. Henry, wife of General Henry, and daughters; Colonel aBios, 71st Regt., and Mrs. Bates; ex-Captain Landon, 7th Regt., and Major W. S. Terriberry.

The Armory Board of New York City, on Nov. 26, recommended the appropriation of \$450,000 for the building of an armory for the 2d Battery, Brevet Major David Wilson. Since the burning of the old 71st Regiment armory the 2d Battery has been using a building in the Bronx.

Inspections of organizations of the New York National Guard by officers of the Army and State officers will include the following: Troop B, Albany, Jan. 2, 1907; 7th Regiment, Jan. 10 and 11; 12th Regiment, Jan. 17 and 18; 23d Regiment, Jan. 24 and 25; 47th Regiment, Jan. 31 and Feb. 1; 1st Battery, Feb. 5; 2d Battery, Feb. 12; 6th Battery, Feb. 12; 71st Regiment, Feb. 14 and 15; 69th Regiment, Feb. 20 and 21; 3d Battery, Feb. 21; 13th Regiment, Feb. 26; 23d Regiment, Feb. 28 and March 1; 1st Company, Signal Corps, March 7; 2d Company, Signal Corps, March 11; 8th Regiment, March 14 and 15; 9th Regiment, March 21 and 22; Troop D, March 25; 14th Regiment, March 28 and 29; Squadron A, April 3; Squadron C, April 10; 65th Regiment, April 15 and 16; 74th Regiment, April 17 and 18.

It having been reported to the commander-in-chief that disastrous floods and storms have wrought infinite distress throughout the State of Washington, and that great property losses have been sustained; and, owing to the resulting disordered condition of lines of communication, it is impossible to obtain accurate information concerning the same, all officers of the National Guard of Washington were on Nov. 15 enjoined to render to the civil authorities and to the people generally

all aid and assistance in their power to prevent and alleviate distress and to preserve life and property.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Minnesota National Guard Association will be held at The Armory, St. Paul, Dec. 13 and 14, 1906. The following program of exercises will be observed, subject to the pleasure of the convention: Thursday, Dec. 13.—Aside from routine business the papers and topics for discussion will be as follows: 1. "The Care of the Magazine Rifle," Major Frederick E. Reiche, 3d Inf., Lieut. Arthur E. Clark, 1st Brigade; 2. "Hasty Intrenchments," Capt. Gates A. Johnson, Jr., 1st Art.; 3. "Property Accountability," Capt. William H. Hatcher, Military Storekeeper; 4. "A Drill in the Manual of Rifle Exercises," illustrated on the drill floor by a company of St. Thomas cadets, under the direction of Lieut. Edward K. Massee, U.S.A., instructor; 5. "The Naval Militia," Comdr. Guy A. Eaton, Naval Militia; 6. "A Night on Picket Duty," Brig. Gen. Joseph Robber, brigade commander; 7. "The Efficiency of the National Guard," Brig. Gen. Fred B. Wood, A.G.; 8. "Address by the Commander-in-Chief," Hon. John A. Johnson, Governor of Minnesota; 9. "The Development of the Military Power of the United States," Lieut. Col. William Gerlach, U.S.A., retired, on duty with Minnesota National Guard; 10. "Company Cooks: What Are Their Duties and Who Should Instruct Them," Capt. William E. Steele, 1st Inf., Capt. William Milligan, 2d Inf., Capt. Kasmas E. Sigmond, 3d Inf. Evening functions: 8 p.m., theater party at the New Amphitheater; 10:30 p.m., smoke social and Dutch lunch at the Commercial Club. Friday, Dec. 14: 11. "Practice Marches and Field Maneuvers," Major Edward S. Person, 3d Inf.; Major Frank B. Rowley, 1st Inf., Capt. Anton Schaefer, 3d Inf.; 14. "The Question Box"—written questions on any subject pertaining to the Service may be filed with the president of the association on or before Dec. 7, and will be assigned to the proper officers for answer under this heading; 13. "Courts-Martial and Their Procedure," Capt. Elmer Hoidal, 1st Brigade, Lieut. Harry L. Bullis, 2d Inf., Lieut. Richard D. O'Brien, 3d Inf.; 14. "Security and Information, and How to Teach It," 1st Lieut. Edward K. Massee, U.S.A.; 15. "Company Reserve or Veteran Corps as a Means of Providing a Ready War Strength and Keeping in Touch With Desirable Ex-members," Col. Arthur W. Wright, 2d Inf.; Lieut. Col. Frank T. Corriant, 1st Inf., Capt. Albert F. Pratt, 3d Inf., Capt. Albert F. Pray, 1st Art.; 16. "Field and Line Officers and the Enforcement of Sanitary Rules," Major William H. Rowe, 2d Inf.; 17. "Why Don't We Have a Better Attendance at Drill?" Major Oscar Seebach, 1st Inf., Capt. William C. Montgomery, 1st Inf., Capt. William T. Mollison, 2d Inf., Capt. Richard Little, 3d Inf., Capt. Henry W. Yochem, 3d Inf.

For the winter carnival and reception of the 12th Regiment Athletic Club, to be held at the armory on Saturday night, Dec. 8, many of the most prominent athletes have entered and some exciting contests will result. The prizes, which consist of solid gold watches, gold jewelry ornamented with diamonds and rubies, and silver cups, are said to be the most valuable presented at any indoor games this season.

As one example of the deplorable condition of affairs in the 8th N.Y., it may be said that on the night of Nov. 23 there was a scene in the colonel's quarters not laid down for good order and military discipline, and it could hardly be classed as conforming to the Military Regulations. It seems that Colonel Jarvis called Lieutenant Colonel Kerby and Major Edwards into his office, and asked them for certain reports on drills which, it is said, those officers did not have with them. Their replies about the reports did not please the colonel and he opened fire on Major Edwards, using, it is said, language that could not be tolerated in Sunday school. The major protested at the colonel's manner of addressing him, and at once replied with a volley in which, it is said, he used even stronger adjectives than his chief, and there was volley for volley fired, and a hand-to-hand conflict was narrowly averted, it is said, at one time when the colonel is said to have snapped his fingers too near the major's nose. The colonel and lieutenant colonel then had a war of words, and it was from all accounts a fierce one while it lasted. The altercation of the trio, it is said, could be heard out in the hall, and has furnished one of the principal topics of discussion among officers and enlisted men for the past week.

At last Governor Higgins, of New York, has found time to act upon the recommendations of Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, which were endorsed by Major General Roe, asking for the reduction of the 8th Regiment to a battalion on account of its poor condition in discipline and drill. The companies ordered disbanded, and which were in notably bad condition are Co. A, Capt. Henry W. Kurtz, Jr.; C, Capt. John J. Cowdrey, and E, Capt. S. G. Teets. The administration of affairs in the regiment has been very unsatisfactory for a long time, as we have repeatedly pointed out, and the regiment was not allowed to go to camp last summer on account of its poor condition, which has been growing steadily worse. Although 700 officers and men are on the roll, this is a paper strength and only an average of about 500 attend drills. Major Elmore F. Austin, engineer on the staff of General Smith, has been detailed to take temporary command of the battalion, and it is believed that he will be successful in bringing about the desired results. If the battalion shows sufficient improvement in due time it can be increased to a regiment. This, however, depends upon how the officers and men second the efforts of Major Austin to get the command into a proper condition of drill and discipline. The order, issued under the direction of the Governor, follows, in part: "In accordance with the recommendations of the commanding officer, 1st Brigade, approved by the commanding officer, National Guard, A, C, and E companies of the 8th Regiment, Infantry, are hereby directed to be disbanded, and mustered out. The enlisted men of these companies who may desire opportunity to make application for transfer and be transferred before the date fixed for the muster out. The commanding officer, National Guard, is directed to see that the foregoing provisions are carried out on Dec. 10, 1906, on or before which date all property shall be turned in to the proper staff

## THE OLD RELIABLE ROYAL Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A pure cream of tartar powder no alum or phosphate

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

officers. Majors Elmore F. Austin, engineer, 1st Brigade, is, in addition to his other duties, hereby detailed to command the 8th Battalion, Infantry, and will report for such duty to the commanding officer, 1st Brigade, upon the receipt of this order."

A review and exhibition drill of the 1st Battery Cadets, of which Capt. T. F. Schmidt is commandant, will be held at the armory of the battery, 56 West Sixty-sixth street, on Saturday evening, Dec. 22. There will be a review, battery drill, saber exercise, broadsword contest, bayonet drill and sham battle.

At a recent meeting of General James Shields Garrison, No. 108, of the Army and Navy Union, held at New Rochelle, N. Y., the members of Flandreau Post, 509, G.A.R., were initiated as members of the garrison. This is perhaps the first time in the history of the Army and Navy Union that the members of the G.A.R. have been received into its ranks, and New Rochelle has set an example which it is believed will be followed elsewhere, as the two organizations have much the same ends in view and served under the same flag.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

Q.—The U.S.S. Charleston is at Mare Island, Cal.

RED AVERN.—If you served during the Civil War you are entitled to the Veteran Medal. No date can be announced for the distribution of these medals. They are being made at the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia, Pa.

PRIVATE.—While you are still liable to arrest and trial for desertion, it is believed your best course would be to see your company commander and make a clean breast of the affair to him. If he so recommends, you will probably be given a discharge under your first enlistment, and held to your second and under your rightful name.

E. H.—If a man is discharged six months after he is in the Navy on his first enlistment he is entitled to his clothes! Answer: There is now no authority to take from such a man the clothes issued him. Men who enlist after Dec. 1, 1906, must serve more than six months, or they will be required to pay for clothes issued them on enlistment if they are discharged for any other cause than physical disability incident to the Service. This, however, will not apply to the present case.

VETERAN.—The first tour of duty of the 18th U.S. Infantry in the Philippines was when it left the U.S. in June and November, 1898. It returned to the United States in October, 1901. The regiment was ordered to duty in China in 1900 after it arrived in the Philippines.

J. M. D. asks: (1) Is a marine who served with the relief expedition in China (1900) and now in the Army, entitled to one of the campaign badges to be issued? (2) I served on land in the Philippines as a marine for sixteen months and nothing was put on my discharge to show for it. Could I have it put on my discharge now, and how should I go about it? Answer: (1) Yes, you are entitled to a campaign medal for your services as a marine if you were in the Army on Jan. 12, 1905, the date of the promulgation of the order authorizing the issue of such medals. (2) Apply through military channels to Adjutant of Marine Corps to have your discharge papers fixed.

C. B. H.—We cannot recall the date of the article you mention. Look over a file of the Army and Navy Journal in the Free Library in Philadelphia.

McF.—You must understand the care of ordnance and you should make yourself familiar with the various orders which have appeared at different times concerning this. It might be well for you to consult some ordnance officer as to books which might best be of service to you.

R. E. S. asks: Who is in charge of the guard at the Exposition near Jamestown, Va.? Answer: Capt. Henry W. Carpenter, U.S.M.C., Norfolk, Va.

R. J. G.—The new post, Fort Benjamin Harrison, is nine miles from Indianapolis, Ind. The postoffice, telegraph and railroad station of the new post is Lawrence, Ind., which has a population of a little over 25,000. The city is near the post.

## Real Soldiers of Fortune

BY

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS

ILLUSTRATED. \$1.50 NET

POSTAGE 12c.

In his great novel, "Soldiers of Fortune," of which more than one quarter of a million copies have been sold, Mr. Davis described the ideal adventurer. Here he tells in the most thrilling and vivid way the adventurous and extraordinary careers of some of the most daring men of our own day, the true story of whose lives and experiences reads like the wildest romance.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS



Burnham's Escape.

## SOME OF THE CHAPTERS

General William Walker; Baron Harden Hickey; General MacIver; Burnham, Chief of Scouts; Winston Spencer Churchill; Capt. Philo Norton McGiffen.

JUST PUBLISHED

## THE STARS AND STRIPES

And Other American Flags

By PELEG D. HARRISON

A carefully considered, comprehensive history of the birth and development of our national flag, the result of many years of painstaking research.

CONTENTS: Origin and development of the National Standard; Colonial and Provincial Flags; Pre-Revolutionary and Revolutionary Flags; Army and Navy Flags; Special Flags; First Displays and Other Notable Appearances of American Flags at Home and Abroad; Notable Displays of Foreign Flags; The Return of Battle Flags; Flag Making; Flag Display Regulations; Salutes; Tributes to the Flag; Honoring the Flag; Flag Legislation; The Flags of Truce; Displaying Flags at Half-Mast; Improvised Flags; Unique Flags; Origin of the Name "Old Glory"; Secession Flags; The Stars and Bars; The Songs and Their Stories.

"A work which must become practically a national text book on all matters relating to the country's flag."—Boston Herald editorial, Nov. 21.

With eight full-page flag illustrations in color.

417 pages, 8vo. Cloth, \$3.00 net. Postage, 25 cents.

LITTLE, BROWN &amp; CO., Publishers, 254 Washington St., Boston

**M. F. SELTZ,**  
Civic Tailor and Draper,  
1532 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C.

**PATENT BINDERS** for Filing the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.  
93-101 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.  
By mail, postpaid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.00.



**THE NEW GOERZ**  
Army Prism Binocular  
Specially constructed to meet the most exacting Army and Navy requirements

Officially adopted for their different military and naval departments by GERMANY, ENGLAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, RUSSIA, ITALY, SERBIA, DENMARK, HOLLAND, ROMANIA, NORWAY, SPAIN, BULGARIA, SWEDEN, GREECE, JAPAN, TURKEY, PORTUGAL.

We offer these Glasses to all officers of military organizations in the U.S. at Government prices.

Write for descriptive pamphlet to  
**C. P. GOERZ AMERICAN OPTICAL CO.**  
Heyworth Bldg., Chicago. 52 Union Square, New York.  
BERLIN, LONDON, PARIS, ST. PETERSBURG, VIENNA.

## FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The French Minister of Marine has given orders to begin the construction of sixteen submersible boats, of which three will be constructed at Cherbourg, seven at Rochfort, and six at Toulon. Eighteen boats were begun last year, and the Budget of 1906 made provision for twenty in all, so that four more have to be put in hand. Those now ordered will displace 598 tons, and be 160 feet long, with 16 feet 4 inches beam, and will have a maximum surface speed of twelve knots with 700 indicated horsepower. They will have seven torpedo discharges, and a complement of twenty-four men. It is intended that the remaining four boats of the program shall be of a much larger class, and it is said that they may even reach a displacement of 800 tons. Six destroyers are also to be begun in private yards.

According to the Militär-Wochenblatt, the demobilization of the Russian army has been virtually completed through the vigorous efforts of Generals Grodekoff, Rennenkampf, and Müller-Sakomelski. Almost all the European troops have returned, although some mountain artillery from Kief and certain other troops will remain. It is not yet known whether the European howitzer batteries, Nos. 9, 10, and 11, will return. A large increase is being made in the garrison of Kazan, to which place twenty-two battalions from Warsaw, Moscow, and Kief, and six batteries from the latter place are being sent, and it is probable that the increase will be permanent. The fourteen companies of the East Siberian siege artillery regiments have been increased to two regiments, with a large addition to their strength. The field troops in the districts of Omsk, Irkutsk and Priamur, with the occupation corps in Northern Manchuria, under General Dembovski, are 161 battalions of infantry or rifles, 18 machine-gun companies, 48 squadrons and sotnias, 88 field batteries and 22 battalions of technical troops.

A new mooring buoy specially adapted to the needs of large naval vessels and designed by Lieut. D. J. Munro, of the British navy, has been accepted for trial by the Admiralty. The objection to the present form of buoy is that the unprotected ends are constantly damaged by vessels navigating at night; and also the round top is a very awkward platform for men to work upon in rough weather. The new buoy is conical, with flat top, central trench way for the mooring pendant, and round in shape, with a heavy rubbing strake of wood. The round buoy, when struck, simply revolves round along the ship's side, and the rubbing strake, which goes right round, saves the iron-work of the buoy from damage.

Writing from Sofia, a correspondent of Danzer's Armezeitung says that much displeasure has been caused by the recent maneuvers of the Bulgarian army by the political character that was given to them. It was not understood why they should have been used as a means of displeasing or threatening Turkey. Instead of being a seri-

ous mobilization and test of the qualities of the troops, a pompous display was made with 35,000 men in the vicinity of the Turkish frontier. Many are asking whether a future invasion was contemplated, but the critics point out that Turkey had in Macedonia and Thracia more than three times the number of troops that Bulgaria could place in the field.

A series of five courses of instruction for officers of field, horse and mountain artillery has been established in the Italian Central School for Gunnery at Neltuno. These courses will be taken: 1. Commanders of field, horse, and mountain artillery regiments; 2. A party of field officers of those regiments, and of the artillery administration; 3. A certain number of captains of the same branches; 4. Several staff captains, who on promotion to the higher rank have been sent back to the artillery; 5. Artillery lieutenants intended for higher rank, and who have not hitherto gone through these courses.

The latest product of the Krupp works in the line of ordnance is a light gun for defense against torpedoes. Its caliber is 50 mm. (1.97 inches), its length fifty-five calibers and it is automatic in its operation. The recoil of the gun throws the breech-block against a spring which it compresses. When the gun is loaded, the rim of the cartridge releases this spring and throws the breech-lock into place. We have in our service semi-automatic 6-pounder guns which are of about the same caliber as the new Krupp gun and which operate quite satisfactorily. The length of the Krupp gun indicates a high velocity, to which objection is made in our Service because of erosion.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Mail, Denmark and Germany have entered into a treaty to close the Baltic to fleets hostile to Germany in time of war. Germany guarantees the integrity of Denmark in return for the privilege of closing the sound between Denmark and Sweden to any hostile fleet trying to attack Kiel or other Baltic ports. This, according to the correspondent, has been the object of the Kaiser's patient courting of Denmark in recent years. The agreement is of such a character that official denials of its existence can always be made apparently truthfully.

The appointment of Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf to be chief of the general staff of the Austro-Hungarian army in succession to General Baron von Beck is confirmed. The new chief of staff is said to enjoy the confidence of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the throne, and rumor attributes the resignation of General Baron von Beck to the influence of the Archduke.

The British Navy League is bitterly attacked in a series of articles appearing in the London Standard, the author of which not only charges that the league neglects to make itself acquainted with correct facts affecting the welfare of the navy, but also boldly accuses it of a deliberate misrepresentation of facts referring to the proposed reductions in the fleet. With regard to the alleged ignorance of the league of naval events which are just transpiring, the Standard urges that "if the Navy League do not know these things, they have obviously neglected to fulfil one of the chief obligations they owe to their subscribers. If they do know them, their omission to take action, or to make any explicit comment with regard to them, apart from their deliberate misrepresentation of our statements, would seem to require a very thorough explanation. In default of such explanation it will be for the subscribers to the Navy League to determine whether it is worth while to continue to support an association whose independence and impartiality are open to grave suspicion."

According to Mr. Walter Wellman, who recently arrived in Washington, D.C., from Paris, where he has been making preparations for a dash to the North Pole in an airship, the French government is proceeding to construct a war fleet of eight or ten flying machines. The French airships are to be used as an aerial squadron from which explosives may be dropped upon forts, camps, armies and strategic points. Mr. Wellman suggests that the United States would do well to investigate the advisability of constructing a similar aerial fleet.

The British Army Council is considering a proposition to establish the office of Inspector of Medical Services, with functions similar to those exercised in their respec-



Most Americans are connoisseurs in Cocktails—and a connoisseur's taste demands uniformity in the flavor, strength, and mixing of his favorite drink. There's only one kind of uniformly good cocktail—CLUB COCKTAILS. Bar cocktails are slapdash guesswork—good by accident, bad by rule—but never smooth or uniform to a cultivated taste. CLUB COCKTAILS are scientifically blended from choicest liquors, aged and mellowed to delicious flavor and aroma. Insist on CLUB.

Seven Varieties—Each One Perfect. Of All Good Cocktails and Dealers.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Props.  
Hartford New York London

five branches of the service by the Inspector of Cavalry and the Inspector of Artillery. At present there is no provision for any effective inspection of the various medical units, hospitals, etc., since the Director-General of the Army Medical Service has his time taken up with the administrative details of his department. It is now proposed that an inspector should be appointed, and should form part of the department of the Inspector-General to the Forces, while it is also suggested that a similar official should be appointed to carry out the inspection of the Army Service Corps.

Plans for the reorganization of the Spanish army are almost completed, according to advices from Madrid. It is proposed that the country shall be divided into eight regions, each commanded by an officer of the rank of lieutenant general, who will be designated the captain general of the region or district. Each Spanish division will consist of two infantry brigades, each of two three-battalion regiments of a battalion of rifles, a regiment of cavalry and a regiment of infantry, besides engineers and departmental troops. The ordinary peace strength of a division will be 6,000, and it will be capable of expansion for drill or maneuvers to 8,000 or 10,000. Expense will be reduced by permitting a large number of furloughs during the quiet season of the year. In time of war it is estimated that the strength of a division will amount to 16,700 men. Besides the ordinary divisions there will be a division of cavalry with horse artillery, independent cavalry brigades, siege and mountain artillery, railway pioneer regiments and balloon companies, all of which will be attached to divisions as required. Each division will have a reserve brigade composed of men of the first reserve.

The Italian military authorities have completed extensive experiments with maxim machine-guns meant for the cavalry and the Alpine troops. The experiments of the Alpine section have given good results, while those of the cavalry section have demonstrated that the gun carriage is too heavy.

**WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY**

**NO OTHER CHRISTMAS GIFT** will so often be a reminder of the giver. Useful, Practical, Attractive, Lasting, Reliable, Popular, Complete, Scientific, Up To Date and Authoritative. 55,000 New Words, 2,500 Pages, 5,000 Illustrations. Ed. in Chief W. T. Harris, Ph.D., LL.D., U.S. Com. of Edn. Highest Awards at St. Louis and Portland.

**IS IT NOT THE BEST GIFT YOU CAN SELECT?**

WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY. The largest of our abridgments. Regular and Thin Paper editions. Unsurpassed for elegance and convenience. 1,116 PAGES AND 160 ILLUSTRATIONS.

Write for "The Story of a Book"—Free.  
**G. & C. MERIAM CO., Springfield, Mass. GET THE BEST.**

**OLIVE DRAB or KHAKIE CAPS,**  
complete with ornaments, \$3.15  
**S. N. MEYER,**  
1281 Pa. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

## TEST NUMBER ONE

As we desire to test the value to us of an advertisement in

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

we offer our new book described below at a special price:

## HOME SONGS

A sheaf of songs gleaned in the Old World and the New—the songs which outlive the fickleness of human fancy.

There are old songs and songs of more modern date; there are songs of sea and land; songs of patriotism and exile; love-songs our mothers sang; songs sung by soldiers around the bivouac fire, when

"Each soldier thought of a different name;  
But all sang 'Annie Laurie.'"

and a rare collection of rounds.

Last, but not least, there is a choice collection of those hymns in which religion has found expression without regard to creed or sect.

The old sweet songs! Not to know them is to miss the inspiration of some of the noblest sentiments which ever quickened the heart-beat of lover, soldier, sailor, patriot, or exile.

"Home Songs" contains 140 songs, words and music complete; bound in heavy paper; cloth back.

## THE BEST COLLECTION OF THE BEST SONGS

The boys who fight for Uncle Sam, whether at home or at distant stations, should have a copy of this book.

Send now; this offer will appear but once.

The price of this book is 50 cents, but we will send it if this advertisement is mentioned.

Anywhere in the World for 40 Cents postpaid

**OLIVER DITSON COMPANY, 150 Tremont St., BOSTON**

**Jaeger**  
SANTARY UNDERWEAR

Guaranteed absolutely Pure Wool—the natural covering of a living body. It is the best body shield ever devised against colds, catarrh, rheumatism. Hence its high favor with leading Physicians as an aid in their good work.

**DR. JAEGER CO'S OWN STORES:**  
NEW YORK: 306 Fifth Ave., 11 Cortlandt St.  
BROOKLYN: 504 Fulton St. BOSTON: 298 Boylston St. PHILADELPHIA: 1510 Chestnut St. CHICAGO: 82 State St.  
Agents in all Principal Cities.

## PLAYS and PLAYS

Entertainments

Catalogue of thousands sent Free! Free! Free!  
Address **SAM'L FRENCH, 11 W. 22d St., N.Y.**

**F. J. HEIBERGER, Jr.**

ARMY and NAVY

**Merchant Tailor,**  
15th Street. opp. U. S. Treasury,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



## BORDEN'S IS BEST

Long experience, perfect equipment and close observance of rigid sanitary regulations at dairy and condensing plants insure the BEST.



**PEERLESS  
EVAPORATED-  
CREAM**  
(UNSWEETENED)

Possesses a Delicacy of Flavor not found in other brands.

**BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY**  
Est. 1857 "Leaders of Quality" New York  
Sold at Post Exchanges and Commissary Stores

### SERGEANTS MAJOR, ARTILLERY CORPS.

The following is a list of sergeants major, Artillery Corps, corrected to Nov. 20, 1906, showing date of appointment and present station:

#### Senior Grade.

1. McLarney, Edward, Feb. 2, 1901, Ft. Worden, Wash.
2. Harvey, George W., Feb. 2, 1901, Presidio S.F., Cal.
3. Grimshaw, William, Feb. 2, 1901, Ft. Banks, Mass.
4. Moore, William J., Feb. 2, 1901, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
5. Whittemore, Bert D., Feb. 2, 1901, Ft. Washington, Md.
6. Bunce, Harry M., April 1, 1901, Ft. Riley, Kas.
7. Knotts, Lee C., June 21, 1901, Ft. Williams, Me.
8. Buffum, John, June 24, 1901, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
9. Anderson, John E., June 28, 1901, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
10. Wharton, Edward B., June 28, 1901, Ft. Screven, Ga.
11. Lackey, George W., July 1, 1901, Ft. Adams, R.I.
12. Bogart, Samuel B., July 1, 1901, Ft. Monroe, Va.
13. Brady, Francis E., Oct. 5, 1901, Presidio S.F., Cal.
14. Smith, Harry B., June 14, 1902, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
15. Bentzel, Charles, Aug. 7, 1902, Ft. DuPont, Del.
16. Weber, Fred, Oct. 17, 1902, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
17. Murtagh, Thomas, Dec. 4, 1902, Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
18. Rackley, Jonas J., Oct. 3, 1904, Ft. Howard, Md.
19. Belyea, Arthur H., Oct. 3, 1904, Ft. Flagler, Wash.
20. Borchardt, William, Oct. 3, 1904, Ft. Totten, N.Y.
21. Shaffer, William H., March 8, 1906, Ft. Baker, Cal.

#### Junior Grade.

1. Zephir, William, Aug. 1, 1901, Ft. Totten, N.Y.
2. McDonald, Charles, Aug. 1, 1901, Ft. Miley, Cal.
3. Childress, Albert W., Sept. 19, 1901, Ft. Andrews, Mass.
4. Ditto, John A., Oct. 25, 1901, Jackson Bks., La.
5. Hart, William, April 10, 1902, Ft. Casey, Wash.
6. Stauf, William A., March 3, 1903, Ft. Hancock, N.J.
7. Cantlon, Philip E., Nov. 4, 1903, Ft. Preble, Me.
8. Beasley, Warren C., Sept. 8, 1904, Ft. Stevens, Ore.
9. Albert, William H., Nov. 11, 1904, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
10. Rapp, Leopold, Jan. 20, 1905, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
11. Kidwell, Samuel P., Jan. 20, 1905, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
12. Diehl, John F., Jan. 20, 1905, Ft. Monroe, Va.
13. Winter, Hugo, Jan. 20, 1905, Havana, Cuba.
14. Fleming, Michael, Jan. 20, 1905, Ft. Strong, Mass.
15. Woodlief, William A., March 22, 1905, Ft. Monroe, Va.
16. Kingston, Paul, April 24, 1905, Ft. Terry, N.Y.
17. Hunt, Rodolphus, June 8, 1905, Ft. Caswell, N.C.
18. Ryan, Lawrence J., July 3, 1905, Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
19. Eaton, James A., Aug. 18, 1905, Ft. Mott, N.J.
20. Duggan, Patrick F., Oct. 18, 1905, Ft. Greble, R.I.
21. Hall, John H., Nov. 13, 1905, Ft. Worden, Wash.
22. Muna, Harry M., Feb. 20, 1906, Ft. Adams, R.I.
23. Walden, Angus G., March 8, 1906, Ft. Williams, Me.
24. Connor, Daniel T., July 31, 1906, Key West Bks., Fla.

25. McKay, John V., Sept. 6, 1906, Ft. Warren, Mass.
26. Thompson, James G., Oct. 26, 1906, Ft. McKinley, Mo.
27. Oakes, Frederick G., Nov. 18, 1906, Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

Master Electricians.

The following is a list of master electricians corrected to Nov. 15, 1906, showing date of appointment and present station:

1. Beer, Charles M., June 10, 1904, Ft. Totten, N.Y.
2. Bergbom, Charles E., Oct. 27, 1903, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
3. Bouchier, Thomas E., June 10, 1904, Ft. Worden, Wash.
4. Brown, Byron J., Sept. 17, 1904, Ft. Williams, Me.
5. Cooley, John C., June 29, 1906, Ft. Adams, R.I.
6. Davis, John L., June 10, 1904, Ft. Totten, N.Y.
7. Davis, Robert W., June 10, 1904, Ft. Banks, Mass.
8. Felgentreff, Max, April 12, 1905, Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
9. Gearhart, Guy L., Oct. 27, 1903, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
10. Geltz, Ralph R., June 29, 1906, Ft. Banks, Mass.
11. Hagenah, Max E., June 10, 1904, Presidio S.F., Cal.
12. Hussey, Ralph G., July 29, 1904, Ft. Adams, R.I.
13. Hutter, Frank, June 29, 1906, Ft. Monroe, Va.
14. Jones, Charlie S., June 29, 1906, Presidio S.F., Cal.
15. Jorgensen, Viggo J. L., June 29, 1906, Ft. Monroe, Va.
16. Kerr, Creighton, June 29, 1906, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
17. Kimble, Samuel K., Oct. 27, 1903, Ft. DuPont, Del.
18. Kunsammann, Henry, April 12, 1905, Ft. Washington, Md.
19. Leary, John F., April 12, 1905, Ft. Monroe, Va.
20. Mapes, William E., Sept. 17, 1904, Ft. Stevens, Ore.
21. Palmer, Walter E., June 29, 1906, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
22. Sansbury, D. G., April 12, 1905, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
23. Schlandt, Frederick P., April 12, 1905, Ft. Williams, Me.
24. Wetherholt, James H., June 29, 1906, Ft. Totten, N.Y.
25. Williams, Sog F., Sept. 17, 1904, Ft. Howard, Md.

Electrician Sergeants.

The following is a list of electrician sergeants corrected to Nov. 20, 1906, showing date of appointment and present station:

1. Armstrong, Charles J., Nov. 9, 1900, Ft. Monroe, Va.
2. Bassett, Charles M., Aug. 9, 1906, Ft. Worden, Wash.
3. Berg, George F., July 7, 1903, Ft. Banks, Mass.
4. Bergbom, Andrew J., Aug. 9, 1906, Ft. Morgan, Ala.
5. Berry, Lee A., Aug. 26, 1904, Ft. Columbia, Wash.
6. Botcher, Frederick, July 10, 1902, Ft. Baker, Cal.
7. Boush, Samuel, Aug. 11, 1899, Ft. Rodman, Mass.
8. Bridgens, Samuel O., Feb. 11, 1903, Ft. McDowell, Cal.
9. Brodie, Charles A., Aug. 9, 1905, Ft. Howard, Md.
10. Brown, Franklin F., Aug. 24, 1904, Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
11. Burkhardt, Frank E., July 10, 1902, Ft. Leveit, Me.
12. Burpo, George, Aug. 26, 1904, Ft. Andrews, Mass.
13. Carr, Amos J., Aug. 7, 1905, Ft. Williams, Me.
14. Clarke, Albert H., Aug. 9, 1906, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
15. Cole, Edward F., May 17, 1905, Ft. Totten, N.Y.
16. Collins, Edward, Nov. 9, 1900, Ft. Taylor, Fla.
17. Cooper, William F., Aug. 26, 1904, Ft. McKee, Fla.
18. Frank, Paul, Aug. 7, 1905, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
19. Dennis, Jacob F., Dec. 5, 1899, Ft. Carroll, Md.
20. Deuel, Frank L., Aug. 9, 1906, Ft. Adams, R.I.
21. Doyle, Charles, Dec. 27, 1899, Ft. Casey, Wash.
22. Engelmann, William, Aug. 7, 1905, Ft. Standish, Mass.
23. Ernst, John J., April 1, 1901, Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
24. File, Tobias L., Sept. 13, 1899, Ft. Miley, Cal.
25. Frohn, Frank, Aug. 26, 1904, Ft. Preble, Me.
26. Gallagher, Timothy, Nov. 19, 1900, Ft. Strong, Mass.
27. Hall, Willard, Aug. 9, 1906, Ft. Greble, R.I.
28. Hammond, Hardy S., Dec. 29, 1903, Ft. Warren, Mass.
29. Haney, Fred G., Aug. 7, 1905, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
30. Harrison, William D., April 1, 1901, Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
31. Hicks, Guy L., July 10, 1902, Ft. Monroe, Va.
32. Hines, John T., Dec. 29, 1900, Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
33. Hipp, Charles, Aug. 7, 1905, Ft. Totten, N.Y.
34. Hodgman, Saml. W., Aug. 9, 1903, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
35. Huebner, Julius E., Aug. 9, 1906, Ft. Heath, Mass.
36. Ireland, Guy L., Aug. 9, 1906, Ft. DeSoto, Fla.
37. Jenkins, Albert E., Oct. 12, 1903, Presidio S.F., Cal.
38. Johnson, Edward, April 2, 1901, Ft. Caswell, N.C.
39. Jupenas, August G., Aug. 9, 1906, Ft. Terry, N.Y.
40. Kasper, Frank, Aug. 2, 1901, Ft. Washington, Md.
41. Krauth, Ernest, Oct. 12, 1903, Ft. Stevens, Ore.
42. Kuehn, Ernest, Feb. 11, 1903, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
43. Lampp, Mark T., Aug. 26, 1904, Ft. Monroe, Va.
44. Lauthers, James, Aug. 9, 1906, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
45. Lawrason, Guy B., Aug. 9, 1906, Ft. Flagler, Wash.
46. Leary, John T., Aug. 7, 1905, Ft. Hancock, N.J.
47. Leary, Thomas, Oct. 12, 1903, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
48. Lewis, Charles L., Oct. 27, 1899, Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
49. Lewis, James M., July 10, 1902, Ft. Fremont, N.C.
50. McCombs, Orville K., Nov. 9, 1900, Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
51. McDonald, Eugene B., Jan. 29, 1900, Ft. Armistead, Md.
52. Mahoney, William H., Aug. 9, 1906, Ft. Taylor, Fla.
53. Marshall, Edward E., Oct. 14, 1899, Ft. Morgan, Ala.
54. May, Hugo, July 7, 1903, Ft. Terry, N.Y.
55. May, Theodore J., Aug. 9, 1906, Ft. Preble, Me.

## THE CHAMPAGNE of the 20th Century

MOËT & CHANDON

## WHITE SEAL

of the

Marvellously Grand Vintage

of the year

1900

Superior in Quality, Dryness and Bouquet  
to any Champagne Produced Since  
the Great Vintage of 1884

Geo. A. Kessler & Co., Sole Importers

56. Merrill, Leasco E., March 9, 1899, Ft. Howard, Md.
57. Mills, George A., June 10, 1901, Ft. McKinley, Me.
58. Morris, Walter J., Aug. 7, 1905, Ft. Hancock, N.J.
59. Nelson, George, Aug. 26, 1904, Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
60. Nutt, Wilson H., Aug. 26, 1904, Ft. Baker, Cal.
61. Owens, Sobieski B., Oct. 12, 1903, Ft. Caswell, N.C.
62. Pease, Charles E., Feb. 2, 1900, Ft. Adams, R.I.
63. Powell, Edward D., Aug. 9, 1906, Ft. Hunt, Va.
64. Putnam, Marion G., June 14, 1905, Ft. Williams, Me.
65. Regan, Michael C., April 1, 1901, Ft. Totten, N.Y.
66. Rink, August, Sept. 4, 1904, Ft. Adams, R.I.
67. Roberson, Luke B., Aug. 26, 1904, Ft. Monroe, Va.
68. Ryan, John, July 27, 1905, Ft. Constitution, N.H.
69. Schroeder, Frederick, Nov. 9, 1900, Ft. Revere, Mass.
70. Schumacher, Frederick, Feb. 11, 1903, Ft. Flagler, Wash.
71. Shaner, Forrest W., May 17, 1905, Ft. Washington, Md.
72. Shelby, William H., July 13, 1905, Ft. Stevens, Ore.
73. Silverman, Meyer, Aug. 20, 1904, Ft. Terry, N.Y.
74. Singleton, Ashford C., May 17, 1905, Ft. Hunt, Va.
75. Slusser, Walter F., July 10, 1902, Presidio S.F., Cal.
76. Snodgrass, Ira S., Aug. 9, 1906, Ft. DuPont, Del.
77. Stillman, Harry B., Aug. 9, 1906, Ft. Screven, Ga.
78. Storni, Joseph, Aug. 26, 1904, Ft. Warren, Mass.
79. Stoecker, Richard, July 7, 1903, Ft. St. Philip, La.
80. Thomas, William, March 9, 1899, Ft. Screven, Ga.
81. Toft, Lewis F., Aug. 7, 1905, Ft. Mott, N.J.
82. Viles, Lester G., Aug. 9, 1906, Ft. Dado, Fla.
83. Walkley, Frank E., July 7, 1903, Ft. Hancock, N.J.
84. Waterworth, William, Aug. 9, 1906, Ft. Strong, Mass.
85. Weikel, Frederick A., Oct. 12, 1903, Ft. Worden, Wash.
86. Westlake, Edwin S., Aug. 9, 1906, Ft. Michie, N.Y.
87. Whitney, Lee J., Nov. 23, 1899, Ft. Greble, R.I.
88. Wildrick, George A., Aug. 9, 1906, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
89. Winters, Fred C., Aug. 7, 1905, Ft. Wetherill, R.I.
90. Wise, Harry L., Aug. 9, 1906, Ft. Pickens, Fla.

### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

#### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William P. Duval, U.S.A.
2. Northern Division—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Department of



NEXT SUMMER, WEAR  
Loose-Fitting

**B.V.D.**

Trade-Mark  
Registered U.S. Patent Office

Coat Cut Undershirts  
and  
Knee Length Drawers

They're Cool and Comfortable, 50 cents a garment.

IF WINTERED IN A WARM CLIMATE, WEAR THEM NOW.

Accept no imitation. If your retailer cannot supply you with B.V.D. underwear (identified by B.V.D. Red Woven Label), mail us chest and waist measurements with \$1.00 and we will send you an undershirt (No. 76N) and a pair of drawers (No. 15K). All charges prepaid. Free descriptive Book "J" for the asking.

**ERLANGER BROS.,**  
77-72 Franklin St., New York.

### A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Largest Manufacturers in the World of Official Athletic Supplies.

BASE BALL, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL, GOLF, HOCKEY, BASKET BALL, OFFICIAL ATHLETIC IMPLEMENTS.

Plans and Blue Prints of Gymnasium Paraphernalia Furnished Upon Request.

Spalding's Catalog of all Athletic Sports Mailed Free to any address.

**A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,**  
New York, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco

## MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

**BENT & BUSH**

15 School Street,  
BOSTON.



CELEBRATED HATS.

ARMY AND NAVY CAPS A SPECIALTY.

178 and 180 Fifth Ave., between 22d and 23d Sts., and 181 B'way, near Cortlandt St. New York; Palmer House, Chicago; 91 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Agencies in all Principal Cities.

### DRILL REGULATIONS

Infantry, Revised, 1904.  
Cloth, 60c.  
Bristol Board, 30c.  
**ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL,** 93 & 101 Nassau St. New York.

NO fuss or bother—not a chance of failure—never "just out" of the very thing you need to make a perfect cocktail. Every bottle of Gold Lion Cocktails has in it—beside the cocktails—that touch of home and the town that you thirst for.

**GOLD LION Cocktails**  
(ready to serve) never vary. GOLD LION Cocktails—Seven Kinds—Manhattan, Vermouth, Whiskey, Martini, Tom Gin, Dry Gin—and the American

Of all Dealers.

The Cook & Bernheimer Co.  
Makers New York

**Veribest**

Minced Meat

Another Unique Veribest Package; it saves time and worry to very particular housewives.

Armour & Company, Chicago

### CANNED MEATS

Greatest Security  
and best service

## The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company

120 Broadway  
Saves \$5 to \$800 a year

**PENSIONS** Send for "Points on Pensions" and "Inventors' Primer."

Established 1864. Contingent fees. **PATENTS**

**MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Attys.,**  
818 14th St., WASHINGTON, D.C.

BRANCH OFFICES: CHICAGO, CLEVELAND AND DETROIT.

## PATENTS

**SHEPHERD & PARKER**  
Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors of Patents  
Specialty: Military Inventions  
American and foreign patents secured promptly and with special regard to the legal protection of the invention. Handbook for inventors sent upon request.  
278 Dietz Bldg., Washington, D.C.

### PATENT BINDERS

FOR FILING THE  
**Army and Navy Journal**

By mail, postpaid, \$1.25.

Delivered at office \$1.00.



# SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER



is of benefit as a deodorizer, antiseptic cleansing agent and preservative. Contains nothing injurious.

Dakota—Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn.  
 8. Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Louis, Mo. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.  
 4. Pacific Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Department of California—Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Brig. Gen. Stephen P. Jocelyn, U.S.A.  
 5. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

## ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A and B, Manila, P.I.; C and D, Ft. Mason, Cal.; E, F, G and H, address Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

A and B, Havana, Cuba; C, Washington Bks., D.C.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N. Y.; E, Benicia Bks., Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.  
 2d Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
 3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
 4th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
 5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; H, I and K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; E and G, Ft. Apache, Ariz.  
 6th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade, S.D.; L and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.  
 7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
 8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
 9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
 10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.  
 11th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.  
 12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.  
 13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.  
 14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; L, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, K and M, Presidio of S.F., Cal.  
 15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

### Field Artillery.

Battery and Station.  
 1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
 2d. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
 3d. Ft. Myer, Va.  
 4th. Ft. Myer, Va.  
 5th. Manila, P.I.  
 6th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  
 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
 8th. Manila, P.I.  
 9th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
 11th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
 12th. Ft. Russell, Wyo.  
 13th. Manila, P.I.  
 14th. Havana, Cuba.  
 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

### COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.  
 1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.  
 2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y.  
 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
 4th. Jackson Bks., La.  
 5th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
 8th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
 10th. Presidio S.F., Cal.  
 11th. Presidio S.F., Cal.  
 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y.  
 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
 17th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.  
 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
 21st. Ft. Howard, Md.  
 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
 25th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
 27th. Presidio S.F., Cal.  
 28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
 29th. Presidio S.F., Cal.  
 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.  
 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
 38th. Presidio S.F., Cal.  
 39th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
 40th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.  
 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
 44th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.  
 48th. Ft. Williams, N.J.  
 49th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.  
 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
 54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
 57th. (Torpedo Company), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
 58th. (Torpedo Company), Ft. Monroe, Va.  
 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.  
 60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio S.F., Cal.  
 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.

### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
 2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
 3d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.

## SAVED BABY LYON'S LIFE.

Awful Slight From That Dreadful Complaint  
 Infantile Eczema—Mother Praises  
 Cuticura Remedies.

"Our baby had that dreadful complaint, Infantile Eczema, which afflicted him for several months, commencing at the top of his head, and at last covering his whole body. His sufferings were untold and constant misery, in fact, there was nothing we would not have done to have given him relief. We finally procured a full set of the Cuticura Remedies, and in about three or four days he began to show a brighter spirit and really laughed, for the first time in a year. In about ninety days he was fully recovered. Praise for the Cuticura Remedies has always been our greatest pleasure, and there is nothing too good that we could say in their favor, for they certainly saved our baby's life, for he was the most awful sight that I ever beheld prior to the treatment of the Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. Mabelle Lyon, 1826 Appleton Ave., Parsons, Kas., July 18, 1905."

4th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; A, B and D, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; C and H, Washington Bks., D.C.  
 5th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Plattsburg, N.Y.  
 6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.  
 7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.  
 8th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
 9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; B, Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.  
 10th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; H, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; B, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; G, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; L and M, Honolulu, H.I.; I and K, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.  
 11th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
 12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.  
 13th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
 14th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Bks., Wash.  
 15th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
 16th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
 17th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.  
 18th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
 19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
 20th Inf.—Entire regiment Presidio, Monterey, Cal.  
 21st Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Logan, Colo.  
 22d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; K and M, Angel Island, Cal.; I and L, Point Bonita, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.  
 23d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Madison Bks., N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.  
 24th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
 25th Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Bliss, Texas; A, B, C and D, Ft. Reno, Okla.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas.  
 26th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.  
 27th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
 28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
 29th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and L, Ft. Douglas, Utah; I, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; K and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.  
 30th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Ft. Reno, O.T.

Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.  
 Philippine Scouts—Cos. I to 50, Manila, P.I.  
 All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.  
 All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana.

**LOWNEY'S**

"Name on every piece"

Every Sealed Package of

**Lowney's Chocolate Bonbons**

has a reputation behind it and is warranted to be in prime condition or money refunded. A guarantee slip in each package of half-pound or more.

The purity of materials, scientific exactness and scrupulous care in preparing make this guarantee possible.

The Lowney Packages are Full Weight.

The Walter M. Lowney Co.  
 Boston, Mass.

## What is HOME Without—a PIANO?

THE name of Wurlitzer is well and favorably known throughout the Service. It stands for the best and most select in every kind of a musical instrument. It occupies the same position in the Piano World. Ask for prices and terms of the matchless

### "WURLITZER PIANOS"

Names of brother officers who use Wurlitzer Pianos furnished on request

**"MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN IF DESIRED"**

We also represent 19 other makes of pianos—the best American product. Catalogues on application.

THE RUDOLPH WURLITZER CO.  
 Cincinnati, Ohio

HIGHEST AWARDS, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893



Unequalled for use on MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, SADDLES, HARNESS, Etc. Gives a beautiful finish, will not peel, smut or crack by handling. Sold everywhere.

THE FRANK MILLER CO.  
 349 and 351 West 26th St., NEW YORK.

## HIGHLAND Brand Evaporated Cream



The Original and BEST

FERRY'S SEEDS Best Flowers Finest Vegetables.

## Savings Accounts

4% from date, a small amount will start.

## INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES

5% from date, up to large amounts.

Dividends, July and January.

## EAGLE SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.

Capital and Surplus, Over - \$1,300,000.00  
 186 REMSEN STREET, Near Court St  
 Brooklyn, N.Y.C.

## ARMY AND NAVY ACCOUNTS IN OUR SAVINGS DEPARTMENT DRAW INTEREST.

THE TRADERS NATIONAL BANK,  
 Washington, D. C.  
 WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

## THE RIGGS NATIONAL BANK

(formerly Riggs & Co.)  
 OF WASHINGTON, D. C.  
 Capital \$1,000,000 Surplus \$1,500,000  
 Collections, allotments and transfers for Army and Navy Officers, whether at home or abroad.  
 INVESTMENTS. LETTERS OF CREDIT.



## ODD NAVAL CUSTOMS.

The gunroom mess in the British navy, says the Grand Magazine, consists of the sub-lieutenants, all other commissioned officers of equivalent rank and all midshipmen and cadets. Midshipmen are divided into "senior" and "junior." The former are over eighteen years of age and are allowed many privileges, such as smoking and so on, denied the juniors.

As a specimen of the customs which remind the juniors that they are still in bondage, the one known as "Fork in the Beam" is worth notice. It may be sprung upon its victim at any time during or after dinner. When the president of the mess sticks a table-fork into one of the beams overhead it is a signal for all juniors to clear out of the mess as fast as legs, arms or anything else can carry them. The last out receives several good whacks with a dirk scabbard on the most convenient part of his body as he disappears through the door.

One of the most important and best known institutions in the service is the scran bag. The allowance of paint and materials for keeping a ship clean, as laid down by the British Admiralty, is quite inadequate for that purpose. The first lieutenant or commander has still to put his hand in his pocket if he wishes his ship to look really smart. The small supply of these necessities which the Admiralty provides for cleaning brasswork, etc., is augmented from the takings of the scran bag.

Sailors, like other mortals, are only human, and, consequently, leave articles of clothing and personal property in places where they ought not to. This is an offense for which they are liable to disciplinary punishment; but a brilliant, though unknown, officer many years ago devised a scheme by which all the articles thus found are promptly seized by the ship's police and placed in the scran bag.

There they remain until the next Thursday afternoon, which is the time set aside for men to make and mend clothes. The bag is then opened by the master-at-arms, and the owners may redeem their lost property by paying a fine of an inch of yellow soap for each article. The price of this soap is a penny an inch, and the fine is usually paid in cash, not in kind. Not even officers are exempt from these penalties.

Several quaint rules are enforced in the officers' messes, the origins of which are lost in the oblivion of antiquity. For instance, one rule lays down that no officer may place his feet on the table unless he has sailed around both capes—i.e., Cape of Good Hope and the Horn. Any one not eligible found in this elegant attitude is fined drinks around by all the members who happen to be in the mess. The same penalty is enforced if an officer happens to unsheathe his sword in the mess.

Most men at some time in their life have known the unpleasantness consequent on discovering that they were walking about without a necktie. In the navy if one offi-

cer meets another going into the mess without a tie he may claim the usual drink; should the offender get into the mess without previously discovering his mistake the penalty may be exacted by all present.

If any one mentions a lady's name or makes a bet at dinner before the King's health has been drunk, he is liable to be called on by the president to pay for a round of port at dessert.

When an admiral or captain comes on board a ship he is piped over the side; that is to say, as the boat comes alongside a boatswain's mate gives forth a shrill crescendo pipe and repeats it as the officer steps on to the quarter deck, every one present saluting at the same time. The origin of this is to be found in the privilege which all officers of a certain rank enjoyed many years ago of being hoisted on board in a chair slung from the main yard of the old three-deckers.

## GENERAL SHAFTER ON FAT MEN.

Weighing scarcely less, if not more, than four hundred pounds, Shafter had a profound aversion for fat men, either as enlisted men or officers.

"They're no account for soldiering," he would bluster in his tremendous basso. "They pant, they wheeze, they snort, they choke, they grunt, they groan, they waddle, they slouch through the world. Not a particle of good on earth, fat soldiers—would not have one of 'em around if I could help it."

"Er—but—or—you would not exactly—er—call yourself slight, would you, Colonel?" a venturesome major once asked Shafter after one of these outbursts.

"Slight? No!" Shafter thundered in reply. "H—H no! I've been a fat, bloomy old nuisance ever since the day I tipped the beam at over two hundred pounds, and right then I ought to've been court-martialed and cashiered for outrageous and malicious adiposity, sir—for scandalous corpulence to the prejudice of military discipline!"—Washington Star.

## FIRING BIG GUNS.

For the first time in the history of the United States Army, Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, was thrown open the other day, the New York Tribune says, to newspaper photographers, who were invited, with reporters, to witness tests of the big 10-inch and 12-inch guns in target practice. The photographers were permitted to take pictures of the guns at work, but were not allowed to see or photograph any of the secret mechanism of the guns.

The fixed target was a large red painted buoy, and a few hundred yards beyond was the movable target—three buoys, pyramid shaped and twelve feet square, used to represent a battleship. It was towed by a tug separated from the target by a space of

**"BETTER THAN THE IMPORTED"**  
**MOHICAN GINGER ALE**  
 PAYS NO DUTY. COSTS LESS.  
 Made from the Famous MOHICAN PURE SPRING WATER.  
 THE PUREST, SOFTEST WATER IN THE WORLD.

All Mohican Goods  
 Guaranteed  
 Bottled  
 at  
 Mohican Springs  
 Under Strict  
 Conditions of  
 Absolute Purity

Mohican Club Soda  
 Lemon Soda  
 Sarsaparilla  
 Lemon Sour  
 Birch Beer

Strictly  
**"Highest Quality"**

**MOHICAN SPARKLING**  
 In Quarts, Pints and 'Splits' is the most delightful of all table waters.  
**Has No Equal—It Blends "Beyond Compare"—Aids Digestion—Invigorates**  
 IN GENERAL USE AT THE U.S. ARMY POST EXCHANGES AND ON U.S. WAR  
 VESSELS, AND WHEREVER HIGHEST QUALITY, PURE GOODS ARE WANTED.

**THE MOHICAN SPRINGS**  
 Office: 1 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK Springs and Bottling Plant  
 Telephone 7776-7777 Cortlandt MOHICAN, Via BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

two hundred yards. The first and third buoys were 145 yards apart, the ordinary length of a battleship. Between the two end buoys the second was used, to represent the vital part, or boiler and machinery rooms, of a battleship.

The 10-inch guns throw a projectile weighing 575 pounds, and the 12-inch guns throw one weighing 1,000 pounds. Each 12-inch discharge costs Uncle Sam just \$600.

In the range finding towers the target was first sighted and after a mathematical calculation the result was telephoned to the gunners, who fixed the sights of their guns upon the large compasses on the carriage, and fired at the word of command. In sighting the target, perfecting the range position and firing the gun, two men at the finding range, five in the plotting room and three at the gun were required to make twenty-five mathematical calculations.

Those in the range finding observation tower found the target and transmitted the distance to those in the plotting room, who figured the distance between the observation tower and the guns, examined the barometer and thermometer, found the velocity of the wind, the height of the tide, the speed of the projectile, and finally designated the exact spot on the azimuth chart which should be used in firing.

All this was done in the allotted time of twenty seconds. If more than the twenty seconds are taken up in the computation, the operations are all begun again. This is

because twenty seconds is the time allotted to firing at a moving target in the regulations of the coast defense artillery.

In addition to the men utilized in the towers and at the guns, there are more than 150 in charge of the loading and swabbing and the carrying of the shot and powder.

Any shot which strikes the water sixty yards short of the middle target or 120 yards on the far side of that target is accounted a hit in the records, because in actual warfare a shot falling within those limits would be effective.

Electric power is used to load the guns, and they can be fired either by electricity or by a lanyard held in the gunner's hand. Each 12-inch gun weighs 52 tons and is 36 1-2 feet long. It is mounted on a disappearing carriage, and as soon as the giant is discharged it sinks down below the protection of yards of earth and concrete, and becomes invisible to the enemy. Four officers and two hundred men guard the equipment at Fort Warren, which cost \$3,000,000.

Messrs. Wilkinson & Fisher, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents. Granted Nov. 20: Firearm, Louis Stienon; firearm, Thomas C. Johnson; firearm, Thomas G. Bennett; firing mechanism for firearms, George E. Witherell; automatic spring-gun, Erwin Muller-Bradt; pneumatic gun or rifle, James Picken.

## HOTELS

New York City.

# THE BRESLIN

Broadway-29th St.  
NEW YORK.



Rooms \$2.00  
a day up

Room and  
bath \$2.50  
a day up.

Suites arranged  
to suit any  
need.

Absolutely fire-  
proof, built of  
the latest fire-  
proof construction.

Write for de-  
scriptive pam-  
phlet. In the restau-  
rant prices are  
high enough to  
provide the best  
of everything  
and low enough  
to satisfy any  
reasonable diner.

The Breslin

Broadway-29th St. New York

The Breslin Hotel Co., Prop.

New Orleans, La.

# New Orleans

THE MOST POPULAR WINTER  
RESORT IN AMERICA

CONTINUOUS HORSE RACING—FRENCH OPERA  
GOLF HUNTING FISHING BOATING  
COMFORT HEALTH PLEASURE

# THE NEW ST. CHARLES HOTEL

MODERN FIREPROOF FIRST-CLASS

Accommodating One Thousand Guests

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLANS

Turkish, Russian, Roman and Electric Baths  
Luxurious Sun Baths and Palm Garden

ANDREW R. BLAKELY & CO., Ltd., Proprietors

New York City.

# MANSION HOUSE

Brooklyn Heights.  
Directly opposite Wall Street, N. Y.  
Select family and transient hotel.

SPECIAL ARMY AND NAVY RATES  
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.

St. Louis, Mo.

# USONA HOTEL

Kings Highway & McPherson Ave.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.

Special attention given to Army and Navy people.  
F. M. WHITE, Manager.

Washington, D. C.

# EBBITT HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D.C.  
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS  
H. C. BURCH, PROPRIETOR.

Philippine Islands.

# DID YOU EVER STOP TO CONSIDER

That a great many watches are ruined by so-called watch repairers?

We employ American watchmakers, skilled, experienced men, who are experts, and the best way to prove these statements is to give us a trial.

# HEACOCK & COMPANY,

American Jewelers,  
Up Stairs, McCutlough Building, Manila, P.I.

# Rosenberg's Carriage Works

TELEPHONE 209.

No. 147 CALLE NUEVA, ERMITA; MANILA.  
NEAR MILITARY PLAZA. P. O. Box, 554.

DO NOT BUY A BIG, OR HAVE YOUR OLD  
ONE REPAIRED, UNTIL YOU HAVE  
CONSULTED US.

# CLARKE'S

CANDIES AND ICE CREAM.  
CATERERS

Post Exchange Supplies.

2 Escolta, Manila.

# GERMAN, AMERICAN & FRENCH

Books and Periodicals, Artists Supplies,  
Visiting Cards a Specialty. Mail orders filled.

KEHLEN & JOHNSON,  
Echague 40-42, Manila, P.I. P.O. Box 848

Mineral Waters, Patent Medicines  
and Supplies for Post Exchanges.

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. Manila

E. J. SMITH & CO., STA CRUZ BRIDGE, MANILA, P.I.  
Household Hardware, Motor Boats, Engines, Guns.

# DELMONICO HOTEL,

Manila, P.I.  
The Rendezvous of the Army and Navy. American Plan.

# Important to Everybody

When minor ailments and derange-  
ments are, by neglect or wrong treat-  
ment, allowed to threaten a serious  
disturbance of the general health, it  
is important to everyone that the best  
remedy should be indicated.

Experience proclaims that such a  
remedy is found in

# BEECHAM'S PILLS

Their efficiency in regulating the  
secretions of the Liver, Stomach,  
and Kidneys, and correcting morbid con-  
ditions of those organs, has been  
proved beyond doubt.

Constipation is the cause  
of most of the ailments of the soldier and sailor.  
To keep in good health, at least one  
good movement of the bowels each  
day is necessary.

Beecham's Pills are per-  
fect in quality and plentiful in quantity; they  
last longest, go furthest, and produce  
the best results.

Sold by Druggists at 10c, and 25c, or mailed  
by B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 Canal St., New York  
City. If your Druggist does not keep them,

San Francisco, Cal.

# Hotel Jefferson

GOUGH AND TURK STREETS

Overlooking Jefferson Park

# An Hotel of Unusual Class

250 ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE  
100 PRIVATE BATHS CONNECTING

AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN

The largest and most modern hotel in San Francisco.  
Newly furnished and opened August 1. The names of the  
proprietors are assurance to the public of the quality of  
service and comfort to be found at the Hotel Jefferson.

# STEWART-BARKER CO.

J. G. BARKER, Former Proprietor Hotel Colonial.

# THE NEW GRAND

500 ROOMS. 300 BATHS.  
Recognized Army and Navy Headquarters.  
Moderate Prices.  
HUBBERT GRAND HOTEL CO., George F. Hubbert, Pres.

# HOTEL ST. GEORGE.

Clark and  
Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS,  
Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates.  
Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

# PARK AVENUE HOTEL, ABSOLUTELY

Fireproof  
Park (4th) Ave., 32d & 33d St., New York.  
Special accommodations to Army and Navy.  
Accessible to all theatres and dept. stores.

European Plan, \$1.00 to \$5.00 per day. Subway station (33rd  
St.) in front of the house. REED & BARNETT, Props.



PURITY IN TOBACCO IS AS ESSENTIAL AS IN FOOD AND WINE

A CHRISTMAS BOX

SUPERB QUALITY



ABSOLUTE PURITY

"FLOWER OF THE SOUTH"

Sold Direct To Consumers—is as welcome to a Smoker as a box of bon-bons to one's Wife or Sweetheart.

## "FLOWER OF THE SOUTH"

is the finest tobacco Nature and Skill can produce, and the only one on the market guaranteed absolutely pure, without artificial flavoring or "doctoring" of any kind. It means health and luxury combined. Made from the highest grade, thoroughly ripe sun-cured domestic and choicest foreign leaf; in blend, rich, mellow, mild and fragrant. Because of its superb quality and absolute purity "FLOWER OF THE SOUTH" does not hurt the heart; does not affect the nerves; does not dry the throat, and does not bite the tongue. This is a scientific fact.

You may order at once (sending card for us to enclose) and we will ship direct to recipients so as to reach them a day or two before Christmas, and will also label boxes "Do not open until Christmas."

### A SPECIAL CHRISTMAS OFFER

Six pounds, all of one size or assorted, and each box to different address if desired, for \$10.00. Express paid.

Price List—Full weight: Half-pound Tins \$1.00: Pounds, in polished wood boxes, \$2.00: Delivered, express paid.

By arrangement with our Bank, The American National, they accept small checks from our customers without charge for collection. Quarter-pound Tins, 50 cents, by mail, postpaid.

PLANTATION TOBACCO COMPANY, 639 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Extract from a Complimentary Notice given by the "ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL," Jan. 13, 1906: "Many pipe smokers know that much of the tobacco offered for sale is artificially flavored or 'doctored' in some way to make it appear what it is not, and is therefore injurious to health. Those in search of an absolutely pure smoking mixture of superb quality should order a box of 'Flower of the South,' which is sold by the Plantation Tobacco Co., of 639 F street, Washington, D.C."

## A Never Failing Water Supply

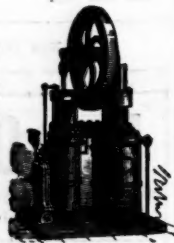
with absolute safety, at small cost may be had by using the  
Improved Rider Hot Air Pumping Engine and  
Improved Ericsson Hot Air Pumping Engine.

Built by us for more than 30 years and sold in every country in the world. Exclusively intended for pumping water. May be run by any ignorant boy or woman. So well built that their durability is yet to be determined, engines which were sold 30 years ago being still in active service.

Send stamp for "C3" Catalogue to nearest office.

RIDER-ERICSSON ENGINE CO.,

35 Warren St., New York. 239 Franklin St., Boston.  
40 Dearborn St., Chicago. 234 Craig St., West, Montreal, P.Q.  
40 North 7th St., Philadelphia. 22 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.  
Amargura 96, Havana, Cuba.



## HATFIELD & SONS, TAILORS AND IMPORTERS.

450 FIFTH AVENUE, Near 40th St. NEW YORK.

Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Styles in Civilian Dress.

**RICE & DUVAL**  
**ARMY & NAVY TAILORS,**  
Fashionable Civilian Dress. J. H. STRAHAN  
231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Opposite Post Office.

**RIDABOCK & CO.,**  
112 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK  
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS  
**MILITARY UNIFORMS  
AND EQUIPMENTS**

**JOHN G. HAAS, Uniforms,**

No. 39 East Orange Street, Lancaster, Penn.

Branch Offices: 256 FIFTH AVE, NEW YORK CITY, 1308 F STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C.

Well-known to Army Officers for the past Thirty years.



"40Brees"  
\$3.00  
to  
\$50.00.

## WHITMAN SADDLES

We are specialists in the manufacture and importation of everything for the saddle horse from "SADDLE TO SPUR" and in the equipping of Military Organizations as well as the building of saddles for individual requirements. We have the most complete plant in the world for turning out any style of saddle, ladies' or gents, from tree to finished saddle.

Special discount to U.S. Army officers and military organizations.

Illustrated catalogue free

**THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.,**

Successors to Whitman Saddle Co.,

106B CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK CITY.



Mehlbach's "Astoria"

Latest Regulation  
(solid steel.)

## "CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY.

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

**HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited,**

Walkerville, Canada.

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by an official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

The Standard  
of Excellence



A Symbol of  
Quality

Our registered Trade-Mark covering THE CELEBRATED C. C. B. POCAHONTAS SMOKELESS COAL corresponds to the Sterling Stamp on Silver, as the United States Government Survey has made it THE STANDARD FOR GRADING ALL STEAM FUEL.

### C. C. B. POCAHONTAS SMOKELESS

Is The Only American Coal that has been officially indorsed by the Government of Great Britain, Germany and Austria, and is the favorite fuel with the United States Navy, which has used it almost exclusively for many years.

Best Bunker Coal Known

**CASTNER, CURRAN & BULLITT**

SOLE AGENTS

**C. C. B. POCAHONTAS SMOKELESS COAL**

MAIN OFFICE—Arcade Building, 1 So. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BRANCH OFFICES:

1 Broadway, New York City, N.Y. 126 State St., Boston, Mass.  
Citizens' Bank Building, Norfolk, Va. Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill. Terry Building, Roanoke, Va.

EUROPEAN AGENTS:

Hull, Blyth & Co., 4 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E. C., England.